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RELIGIOUS SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS
FOR
ENEMY PRISONERS OF WAR,
CIVILIAN INTERNEES
AND
DETAINED PERSONS

UNITED STATES ARMY CHAPLAINS CENTER AND SCHOOL
FORT MONMOUTH, NEW JERSEY 07703-5612

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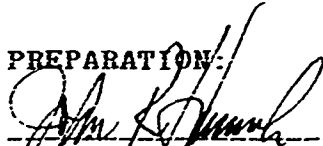
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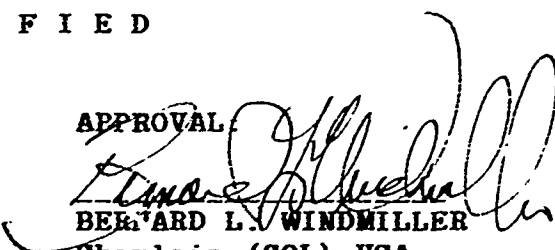
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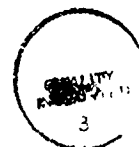
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<p>The study produces Unit Ministry Team concepts in dealing with Enemy Prisoners of War, Civilian Internees, and Detained Persons (EPW/CI). The study mainly covers ministry by Unit Ministry Teams assigned to EPW/CI camps. It discusses the management of ministry to EPW/CI and limitations thereof. Special interest is devoted to ministry to the EPW/CI handlers (US Personnel).</p>					
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Commandant, United States Army Chaplain Center and School sponsored this study.

United States Army Chaplain Center and School initiated and conducted this study. Study Director and chaplain assistants assigned to the Directorate of Combat Developments, USACHCS, Fort Monmouth, NJ collected the data and analyzed it in consultation with the Study Advisory Group.

SFC Douglas P. Edwards, Concepts and Studies Division, Directorate of Combat Developments, USACHCS, Fort Monmouth, NJ conducted this study.

The Study Advisory Group included: Chaplain (COL) John Hannah, Chaplain (LTC) Larry Walker, LTC Charles Hurlbut, Chaplain (LTC) David Kennedy, Chaplain (MAJ) Winton Hill, III, SFC Douglas Edwards.

SECURITY CHECKLIST

1. TITLE OF STUDY: Religious Support Requirements for Enemy Prisoners of War, Civilian Internees, and Detained Persons.
2. This report is unclassified.
3. This study does not contain NOFORN information.
4. Release of information to foreign nationals will be determined by HQS, TRADOC, ATTN: ATCS-D, Fort Monroe, Virginia 23651-5000.
5. Limitations on dissemination have not been imposed.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1. **STUDY PURPOSE:** To evaluate and define the essential religious support requirements provided by the Unit Ministry Team (UMT) to Enemy Prisoners of War (EPW) units during combat operations.

2. **PROBLEM:** There are no official studies of UMT ministry to EPW/Civilian Internees (CI). Very little historical background and doctrinal material are available. Chaplains with EPW/CI responsibilities have been on their own to identify their essential functions.

3. **IMPACT OF THE PROBLEM:** Unless EPW/CI ministry responsibilities are better defined and made readily available for training of UMTs with this mission, essential religious support to EPW/CI during combat operations will be inadequate. No useful standard religious support instructions have been developed or fielded Army-wide since FM 16-5 dated 1952. This lack of general information causes nonstandard religious support among different EPW/CI facilities.

4. **OBJECTIVES:**

a. To define the religious support requirements for EPW/CI.

b. To identify and recommend changes in doctrine, organization, operational concepts, training, and leader development to improve religious support for EPW/CI.

5. **EPW/CI MINISTRY:**

a. Religious support requirements for EPW/CI today have changed very little from times past. However, our capability to accomplish this mission has evolved remarkably. Unit Ministry Teams are now within the EPW/CI command structure. This was not true before the 1970s. Chaplains were normally assigned this duty ad hoc in times past.

b. EPW/CI religious support requirements are based on the laws of war, historical findings, and interviews with combat veterans. The spiritual needs of EPW/CI handlers, and the EPW/CI themselves, were given a high priority throughout this study and contributed to the findings. We need a standard for specialized training and instruction in this area.

6. **ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF ANALYSIS (EEA):**

a. What historical data are related to the study?

b. What doctrine is currently available within UMT publications?

c. What are the lessons learned from UMTs who have battle-field experience concerning EPW/CI operations ministry?

d. What EPW/CI ministry requirements should be added to current Army doctrine?

e. How do combat duration and host nation policy affect EPW/CI ministry?

f. What are the lasting effects of EPW/CI ministry after hostilities cease?

g. What affect does the UMT have on the treatment of EPW/CI by US personnel?

h. What are the UMT grade and ratio requirements for EPW/CI units?

CHAPTER 2

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1. **GENERAL:** Ancient armies took no prisoners, so they had no EPW. Enemy Prisoners were often sold as slaves to relieve the capturing army of their care and feeding. As civilization developed and religions spread, the need for humane treatment during battle saw the birth of the "Laws of War." Thus, regulating the way countries would treat war prisoners. This treatment evolved with each war. Little information exists concerning EPW treatment by the US prior to the Civil War (much less religious support to the those prisoners). Therefore, I begin there with a brief discussion of chaplain involvement with EPW/CI.

2. **CIVIL WAR:** Chaplains of the Civil War were at first treated as noncombatants. Commanders soon recognized their political influence upon fellow prisoners. This led both sides to repatriate chaplains upon capture. Those who chose to stay were sometimes forbidden to minister to their comrades. Union POW camp commanders allowed only clergy who proved themselves loyal to the Union cause to minister to EPW. This ensured only spiritual ministry and no political encouragement. Everything considered, the spiritual welfare of US EPW during this period was very good.

3. **WORLD WAR I:** There was not much US chaplain involvement after internment in WWI. The US turned its captured EPW over to the French and British for handling. I found no records of EPW religious support during WWI.

4. **WORLD WAR II:** Detailed personal accounts of EPW/CI religious support are among the records of WWII. These personal accounts provide valuable lessons for today.

a. Chaplain Wallace M. Hale, 88th Division Chaplain, reported ninety percent attendance at chapel services among the German EPW. This was true of all reports from that time. Once interned, German soldiers took on a new spirit. The tendency to call their clergy "Peace Clergymen" rather than the Wehrmacht term, "War Clergymen," reflected this change of attitude.

b. Chaplain Phillip J. Schroeder started a "Little POW Seminary" during his two years of EPW work at Fort Lewis, WA. Simply identifying the EPW clergy and lay leaders was not enough. He supplied not only their material needs for ministry, but also gave them the continuing education necessary for meaningful growth as well.

c. During the War, Germany drafted many pastors who served as regular soldiers or medical assistants. Once identified, these clergy became an important part of EPW ministry. In Europe, it became necessary for German EPW clergy to cover as many as four EPW camps 10 to 15 miles apart. Camp commanders arranged for some of them to give Mass and hear confessions for American troops when no US chaplain was available. At the end of the War,

152 Catholic and 322 Protestant EPW German chaplains/clergy were in the European theater. During a five month period, they reported 13,407 services attended by 488,049 men and 146,872 confessions and hospital visits.

d. The effect our chaplains had on EPW ministers was extensive. Anton Egger, a German clergy EPW, wrote a touching letter after repatriation thanking the US chaplains for their kindness. When he came into contact with Germans held prisoner in other nations, he learned just how fortunate he had been. Some of the first contacts made between American chaplains and German clergy were in EPW camps. Joint efforts between the two groups quickly evolved. They reestablished seminaries, churches, hospitals, orphanages, and a variety of other welfare activities during US occupation after the War.

e. Chaplain John O. Fisher reported that his Jewish chaplain assistant was of great value in working with German EPW. He spoke fluent Yiddish, which the prisoners took to be lousy German, but still understood.

5. **KOREAN WAR:** The lessons learned during the Korean War are important. For the first time, US Forces fought communist forces. The religious support given by our chaplains directly influenced some 60,000 North Korean EPW to remain in South Korea after the War. A correspondent, attending a service in a prison camp, described the depth of feeling with which these men sang and prayed in the new freedom given to them by captivity. Over 160 EPW became ministers and served in South Korea as pastors, Bible teachers, seminary professors, and chaplains.

a. Chaplain Harold Voelkel, a civilian auxiliary chaplain, began the work with North Korean EPW. He sought out Christians among them, established Bible Institutes (Laymen's school), and held hundreds of services attended by thousands. Though the United Nations provided a Buddhist Priest, surprisingly, most EPW requesting religious support were Christian. Chaplain Voelkel's ministry became the spearhead in EPW religious support given during the Korean War.

b. Large scale segregation by political faith (communist/anti-communist) became necessary for the first time in EPW operations. This kept the two groups from killing each other and required minimum security at the anti-communist camps. The communist EPW in control dealt ruthlessly with those who refused to remain loyal. Murders were frequent. The faith of the Christian victims strengthened under the pressure. One group drew up a declaration of their willingness to die rather than return to communist North Korea. They signed the document with their own blood and presented it to Chaplain Voelkel. Within days, Christians in every camp presented similar blood petitions to their chaplains. One of these petitions found its way to Rev Billy Graham who then presented it to the President.

6. **VIETNAM WAR:** Very little contact came between US chaplains

and EPW during the Vietnam War. Contact was usually with the enemy wounded at the most forward areas of the conflict. Department of the Army (DA) left field commanders to create and administer their own EPW/CI programs. In 1972, the Department of Defense (DOD) developed an EPW program. It was fielded in 1973 to assist commanders in developing a viable operational program. This, however, was too late to achieve an accurate accounting of all US captured EPW. The US had transferred custody of all EPW it captured to the Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN). We don't know the disposition of all Viet Cong and North Vietnamese soldiers captured. The Geneva Convention holds the capturing power responsible for EPW until repatriated or released.

7. OPERATION JUST CAUSE: Detainees in Panama often became agitated, fatigued, and distressed. Unit Ministry Teams had a calming effect on EPW/CI during visits to the holding areas. These were deeply religious people (predominately Catholic) who were receptive to any Christian chaplain wishing to minister to them. Unit Ministry Teams intervened for the prisoners a few times when confusion and difficulties arose with the guards.

8. OPERATION DESERT STORM: For the first time since the Korean War, the US took on large scale EPW/CI operations. The UMT modeled EPW/CI religious support for the future in this war. FORSCOM activated and deployed the 800th MP PW Brigade along with one EPW battalion and five EPW camps to Saudi Arabia. Unit Ministry Teams were at every camp during the operation.

a. Coalition Forces gathered masses of EPW to the camps during the ground war. US camps treated EPW exceptionally well (as reflected in International Red Cross inspection team reports). Taking care of the EPW was a high priority. The UMT played an important part in seeing to the religious needs. The nature of the Muslim religion, Arab culture, and the surprising amount of Christian prisoners required careful planning by the UMT.

b. Direct Religious Support to the US EPW camp cadre seemed more important than in the past. Mainly, this was due to the long wait during Desert Shield and the air war. Camp UMTs quickly constructed chapel facilities. One confinement area spread its four UMTs out for better religious coverage of the 2,400 US soldiers. Ministry became focused on "Caring for the Caretakers" rather than solely on the EPW/CI.

c. EPW/CI units processed over 70,000 EPW during Desert Storm. After processing and internment by US Forces, arrangements were made to transfer Iraqi EPW to Saudi Arabian control for eventual repatriation. Most of the Iraqis wanted to be prisoners and cooperated willingly. In a few cases, segregation by religious faith group was necessary because of internal persecution. Approximately, 1 1/2 to 2 percent of Iraqi EPW claimed the Christian faith. Desegregation, upon transfer to Saudi custody, led to reports of higher persecution between faith groups. Prisoners who were never segregated fared better upon

transfer.

d. Initially Saudi Arabia was reluctant to provide for religious coverage of EPW. The CENTCOM Staff Chaplain met with the Saudi Arabian Forces Religious Affairs Department and provided information on Geneva convention requirements for religious support for EPW. Many Iraqi Christian EPW requested and received the opportunity to counsel with American Christian chaplains. Cellular MP EPW Teams sent to host nation EPW facilities monitored the religious support of US captured EPW/CI.

e. Compared to other engagements, Desert Storm saw very few chaplains perform chapel services to EPW/CI. Most of the EPW were Muslim. There were no Muslim US chaplains. Unit Ministry Teams sought out local Muslim leaders to help provide ministry to Muslim EPW. Unit Ministry Teams found no priests among the Iraqi EPW for Chaldean Christians. United States chaplains ministered to them and to the few evangelical EPW. The 301st Camp did identify one Iraqi Chaldean Permanent Deacon in a neighboring camp. Before he could be transferred to them to serve in a religious capacity, he was taken out of the camp to serve in his main specialty of dentistry.

f. The 800th MP PW Brigade Chaplain interfaced with the Saudi general designated as the Religious Affairs Coordinating Officer for EPW. The Brigade Chaplain accompanied him on inspections of the US EPW camps. One interesting outcome of this was the general's instruction for the UMT not to touch the Korans given to Muslim EPW. This kept them undefiled.

CHAPTER 3

DOCTRINE

1. CURRENT DOCTRINE:

a. Current chaplain doctrine is limited to general instructions found in Chapter Five of FM 16-1, Religious Support Doctrine. These instructions outline general responsibilities of Unit Ministry Teams (UMT) no matter their position on the battlefield. The FM also lists a few functions that chaplains may provide to support EPW/CI.

b. USCENTCOM stated in its after action report of Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm that the Arab Coalition Forces were unprepared for the ministry needs of Christian EPWs. Though EPW/CI camp staffs included UMTs, very little doctrinal information was available to prepare them for their unique mission.

c. Ministry to cadre of EPW/CI camps has distinctive characteristics. Current chaplain doctrine offers no guidelines in this area.

2. EMERGING DOCTRINE:

a. **EPW/CI Units:** EPW/CI units have 5,000 Military Police slots. Of these, 90 percent are in the reserves. Therefore, all UMTs assigned to EPW/CI units are reservists.

(1) **EPW/CI Command Structure:** FORSCOM is the executive agent for handling all EPW captured by US Forces. Under FORSCOM are the 300th MP PW Command and the 800th MP PW Brigade. The 800th MP PW Brigade has the mission of deploying to the Theater of Operations (TO) for tactical EPW/CI coordination. The present mission of the 300th MP PW Command is to evacuate EPW from the TO to CONUS (or some other rear area) if the need arises. Thirteen MP EPW battalions are currently within the EPW mission structure. Mission needs determine battalion deployments. Some deploy to the TO with the 800th MP PW Brigade while others become stateside EPW camps under the 300th MP PW Command.

(2) **UMT Grade Structure:** The 300th MP PW Command authorized UMT consists of one colonel, one major, one sergeant first class, and one specialist. The 800th MP PW Brigade authorized UMT is one lieutenant colonel and one staff sergeant. Each EPW bn authorized UMT is one captain and one private first class.

(3) **Contingency Operation Mission:** Currently, no EPW/CI units are on active duty for contingency operations. The present contingency plan calls for the Senior Army Command Provost Marshal to form ad hoc teams for EPW/CI processing. Thus, the religious support responsibility falls to the local MP Brigade UMT. The Army's future warfighting concept implies the need for a more deployable and flexible EPW/CI capability (TRADOC Pam 525-5, para 5-5b). The proposed restructure for an Active Component Contin-

gency Corps includes six units for EPW/CI operations. These units are: EPW/CI Battalion (4,000 EPW capability); EPW/CI Battalion (2,000 EPW capability); Escort Guard Company; EPW/CI Command/Control Detachment; MP PW Information Center Detachment; and Working Dog Section. The UMTs are assigned to the EPW/CI battalions. The other units would fall under the MP Brigade UMT for religious support.

(4) Large Operation Mission: Reserve Component units listed in para 2a(1) are activated when expecting overwhelming numbers of EPW/CI. The 300th MP PW Command becomes the agent for EPW evacuation operations. EPW/CI battalions activate for any expected CONUS long term internment needs. The 800th MP PW Brigade deploys, along with its subordinate EPW/CI battalions, to the TO where it's assigned to the PERSCOM of the Theater Army. EPW/CI taken by any US Forces in Theater become the 800th's responsibility. Ideally, EPW/CI camps keep EPW/CI no longer than 3 to 5 days for processing. The prisoners are then either turned over to the host nation or transported to CONUS for internment.

b. Religious Support: The following guidelines should be used by any UMT with EPW/CI responsibilities.

(1) Ministry to US Cadre: The primary focus of the UMT's religious support is to the US personnel assigned to EPW/CI units. Each EPW/CI Battalion UMT will provide religious support to as many as 600 US soldiers. The UMT's influence on the unit indirectly affects the treatment of EPW/CI. Ministry to the Caretakers should be uppermost in the Religious Support Plan. Special considerations in counseling and stress management are discussed below as they pertain to this unique mission.

(a) Pastoral Counseling: Though other types of counseling are available to help soldiers deal with feelings toward EPW/CI, pastoral counseling by the UMT takes on special meaning. Mercy and forgiveness are American traits based on religious foundations of our heritage. The Laws of War are also a result of religious influence in the civilized world. The UMT must use the religious nature of American soldiers to guide them in their attitudes toward captured enemy soldiers. Gaining the trust and confidence of the caretakers is essential in preventing any vengeful tendencies. Guards and escorts should be given special attention to encourage professional and humane treatment of prisoners.

(b) Stress Management: Handling EPW/CI can be one of the most stressful jobs in the TO rear area. Escort guards and guard companies are expected to have the highest stress casualties within EPW/CI units. Escorts transport large numbers of newly captured EPW/CI from as far forward as the maneuver brigade EPW holding cages. Anticipating escape attempts or assaults, by hostile EPW during transit, leads to high tension among the escorts. Unit Ministry Teams should be able to help assess stress levels and provide meaningful input for the stress management program. Figure 1 shows the stress level expected among EPW/CI

handlers in various duty assignments.

LEAST STRESSFUL	EPW Information Center, Payops Unit, MI Unit
SOMEWHAT STRESSFUL	MP EPW Processing Personnel
VERY STRESSFUL	MP EPW Guard Company
HIGHEST STRESS	MP EPW Escort Company

Figure 1

Stress Levels in Various EPW Missions

(2) **Ministry to EPW/CI:** Field Manual 19-40, EPW Operations (which is under revision), para 1-11e, indicates that ministry to EPW/CI is included in the UMT mission. The UMT manages the religious support of the EPW/CI. The commander is responsible for meeting the religious needs of the prisoners. The UMT provides technical guidance to the commander in meeting those needs. Prisoners and civilian internees must attend worship services separate from US personnel. This creates the need for separate facilities and programs.

(a) **Ministers:** Often language and religious differences prevent the UMT from conducting religious services for EPW/CI. For these reasons, the UMT seeks assistance. This assistance may come from captured chaplains, captured clergymen (not serving as chaplains), EPW/CI elected lay leaders, or civilian clergy. The first two categories are most preferable and easiest to identify. Figure 2 shows the Geneva Convention EPW minister categories and their treatment.

ENEMY CHAPLAIN	Classified as a "Retained Person" and given the rights and privileges thereof
NON CHAPLAIN CLERGY	Is NOT a "Retained Person," but is given treatment as such in performing ministry
ELECTED LAY LEADER	The Detaining Power determines what privileges are given to perform ministry
CIVILIAN CLERGY	Local Ordained Ministers or Seminary Students. MUST BE ESCORTED!

Figure 2

EPW Minister Categories And Their Treatment

Captured enemy chaplains are considered retained persons and given much latitude in performing their duties. EPW/CI clergy are not retained persons, but are treated as such. They are not obliged to do any other work and are also authorized pay for their services. Lay leaders may be elected by EPW/CI populations if there are no captured chaplains or clergy. Lay leaders serve at the pleasure of the detaining power and may or may not receive treatment as retained persons. Finally, local civilian clergy may be used if there are enough prisoners with the same faith as the clergy to warrant this provision. The civilian clergy should speak the language of the prisoners and be willing to serve in this capacity. The UMT should assist captured chaplains and clergy in establishing their status (see sample SOP at Appendix A for details).

(b) Segregation: The Laws of War do not prohibit political or religious segregation of EPW/CI. In fact, it may be necessary to avoid internal persecution. However, each segregated group requires equal treatment. It is important for the Theater Army to coordinate with host nations on this matter to ensure uniformity of policy. Placing segregated US captured EPW/CI into a desegregated host nation facility could be disastrous to each group's safety. Higher levels of persecution could result between the groups once desegregated.

(c) Materiel Support: The UMT ensures the provision of supplies, equipment, facilities, and transportation to EPW/CI chaplains, clergy, elected lay leaders, and civilian clergy for the performance of their ministrations. Field Manual 19-40, appendix D, lists the supply item allowances for EPW/CI chapel facilities.

(d) Security Precautions: The UMT must be security conscious in dealing with EPW/CI. They must be careful in identifying EPW/CI religious leaders. The religious leaders must be monitored so that any misuse of their privileged status can be detected and corrected. Specially trained enemy infiltrators may use these positions to undermine EPW/CI efforts. A security check should be made and clearance provided for any EPW/CI minister or civilian clergy.

(e) Ramifications: The support that the UMT gives to EPW/CI ministers can positively influence restoration efforts between the US and defeated nations. History tells us that repatriated chaplains and clergy remember UMT support. Upon returning to civilian ministry, they have not hesitated to request assistance from UMTs of occupation forces. This continues the healing process that begins with the ministry provided to EPW/CI.

3. Scope of Responsibility: Responsibility for US captured EPW/CI does not end when they are turned over to host nations (FM 19-1, page 8-2 and 10-5). Cellular MP EPW teams are posted at host nation facilities to ensure proper care and security of US captured EPW/CI. The MP PW Brigade UMT should monitor religious

welfare of prisoners through these teams. US responsibility does not end until these EPW/CI are repatriated, released, or returned to US custody.

4. Host Nation Concerns: Host nation coordination for religious support to EPW/CI is vital. Nothing can be assumed. The UMT at the Joint Command level must discuss in detail EPW/CI religious support responsibilities as soon as possible. This will deter confrontations at lower echelons between US and host nation EPW/CI handlers.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. CONCLUSIONS:

a. History tells us that at the onset of every war the US grossly underestimated the number of EPW to be interned. The best preparations were for Desert Storm, but actual EPW operations exceeded estimates there also. The nonlinear nature of modern conflicts shows that the shock of swift firepower can result in the surrender of large numbers of soldiers. UMTs are in place to provide religious support in EPW/CI operations.

b. The 300th MP PW Command and 800th MP PW Brigade UMTs provide the only up-to-date training and information on ministry to EPW/CI. EPW/CI ministry has been a quiet issue since the early days of the Cold War. Desert Storm brought the need for knowledge in this area to a higher priority. Any UMT could find itself with EPW/CI responsibilities, not just those within the 300th MP PW Command. The Chaplaincy needs to better prepare itself to deal with EPW/CI issues in future combat operations.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

a. Update FM 16-1, Religious Support Doctrine to give better instructions in EPW/CI religious support.

b. Develop a Training Circular dealing with EPW/CI religious support in detail.

c. Focus the UMT on Ministry to the Caretakers in developing EPW/CI religious support doctrine.

d. Add the identification of the UMT in the MP PW command structure of brigade and lower echelons in FM 19-1, MP Support for the AirLand Battle.

e. Place better instructions for the EPW Camp UMT in FM 19-40, EPW Operations, and FM 16-1, Religious Support Doctrine.

f. Upgrade the chaplain assistant at the EPW battalion from private first class to sergeant and give him/her specialized training in EPW/CI religious support and stress management ministry. This is in line with current doctrine (FM 16-1, chapter 4, section VI) concerning chaplain assistant NCOs having additional skills and training applicable to the unit mission. It is also the mission of the chaplain assistant sergeant to perform battle fatigue ministry (AR 611-201, para 2-312a(2)). Stress management is a vital part of this ministry.

g. Keep certain detained chaplains or clergy (when available) at the EPW camps to minister to the transient EPW populace.

1. PURPOSE: This annex establishes the responsibilities, duties and procedures for meeting the religious and spiritual needs of the battalion's soldiers, enemy prisoners of war (EPW) and civilian internees (CI).

2. REFERENCES: See Appendix 1.

3. GENERAL: Religious rights. For U.S. citizens, the Constitution guarantees the "free exercise" of religious rights, and public law requires chaplains to provide religious services (10 USC 3547). Similarly, the articles of the Geneva Conventions for the Protection of War Victims provide that religious convictions and practice of EPW/CI must be respected.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES:

a. The Bn Commander is responsible for the Bn's total religious program, including EPW/CI. The commander will provide support for religious, spiritual, moral and ethical activities of all personnel in the battalion, and will furnish the Bn Unit Ministry Team (UMT) with the resources required to perform assigned duties (AR 165-1, para 1-4f).

b. The Bn Chaplain is responsible for the technical supervision and implementation of the total religious program for both soldiers and EPW/CI. The Bn Chaplain will —

(1) Advise the commander and staff on matters pertaining to religion, morals, and morale affected by religion. The chaplain is available as a consultant on matters of the religions and cultures of EPW/CI.

(2) Provide for the religious, spiritual, moral and ethical needs of the Bn by performing religious, professional and staff duties for members of the command, including subordinate and attached units, as well as EPW/CI.

(3) Develop a religious program that recognizes the tensions of an EPW/CI camp and the dignity of the individual, offers opportunity for each individual to worship, is sensitive to differing religious and cultural backgrounds, and utilizes retained personnel (RP) and EPW/CI religious personnel as much as possible.

c. The section chaplain assistant will assist the chaplain in carrying out assigned duties.

5. DUTIES:

a. The Bn chaplain will perform the following pastoral duties for members of the command, including EPW/CI, as applicable:

(1) Provide religious services including worship services, sacraments, rites or ordinances, marriages and funerals.

(2) Provide individual and group religious education to serve a broad range of religious needs and interests, including religious schools and classes, individual instructions, religious and cultural interest groups, music groups, leadership development programs, films and moral leadership training.

(3) Provide pastoral care through a ministry of presence, availability for counseling, assistance in rehabilitation of personnel in confinement, and provision of support to the sick and wounded as a member of the healing team. The chaplain will be notified when emergency situations occur which require their presence. These situations will include hospitalizations, potentially harmful or destructive situations, and death of members of the Bn or of EPW/CI.

b. The Bn chaplain will perform the following staff duties for members of the command, including EPW/CI, as applicable:

(1) Advise the commander and staff on all matters of religion, morals, and morale affected by religion, and on the religions and cultures of EPW/CI.

(2) Recommend to the Bn commander any captured chaplains who may be certified as RP or any EPW/CI ministers of religion who may be certified as religiously proficient.

(3) Supervise personnel, including chaplains, chaplain assistants, RP, EPW/CI clergy and lay leaders, and civilian clergy and lay leaders. The chaplain will also advise the commander and staff regarding the utilization of the above personnel.

(4) Supervise training, including training for moral leadership training, religious education, lay leadership, comparative religions and other chaplain and chaplain assistant related skills.

(5) Supervise the chaplain programs and budget activity, including procurement, storage, issue and distribution of chaplain supplies. The chaplain will supervise the chaplain nonappropriated fund.

(6) Supervise the maintenance of chaplain policy files and records within the chaplain section.

(7) Participate in military and patriotic ceremonies.

c. The Bn chaplain will perform the following professional duties for members of the command, including EPW/CI, as applicable:

(1) Establish liaison with chaplains of higher, lower and adjacent headquarters, including staff chaplains of the _____ MP PW _____, CONUS installations, and chaplains of other EPW/CI camps, and any other chaplains as necessary.

(2) Establish liaison with the civilian religious community, especially with those denominations and religious groups which are represented a nong EPW/CI.

d. The Bn chaplain will develop a religious program for EPW/CI that utilizes RP chaplains and EPW/CI religious personnel as much as possible.

(1) The Geneva Conventions contain requirements regarding identification and utilization of RP chaplains and EPW/CI religious personnel (see Appendix 2 for a summary of the provisions of the Geneva Conventions).

(2) So far as practicable, opportunity will be provided for EPW/CI to receive the ministrations of their own religious faith in such ways and on such occasions as are appropriate to their respective basic religious group and/or denominational requirements.

(3) Religious coverage for EPW/CI may be provided by chaplains, RP and EPW/CI religious personnel, and civilians as appropriate (see Appendix 3 for utilization of religious personnel).

(4) The Bn chaplain is responsible for recognizing the religious needs of less familiar religious groups and making effort to meet these needs in terms of facilities, personnel, and planning (see FM 16-1, Appendix A).

1. GENERAL. This appendix lists major references for the Bn chaplain section.
2. REFERENCES.
 - a. AR 165-1, Chaplain Activities in the United States Army (31 Aug 1989).
 - b. AR 190-8, Enemy Prisoners of War: Administration, Employment, and Compensation
 - c. AR 215-5, Nonappropriated Fund Accounting Policy and Reporting Procedures
 - d. AR 600-8-1, Casualty and Memorial Affairs and Line of Duty Investigations
 - e. AR 600-20, Army Command Policy
 - f. AR 930-4, Army Emergency Relief
 - g. AR 930-5, American National Red Cross Service Program and Army Utilization
 - h. DA Pam 27-1, Treaties Governing Land Warfare
 - i. DA Pam 27-1-1, Protocols to the Geneva Conventions
 - j. DA Pam 27-25, Prisoner of War: Rights and Obligations
 - k. DA Pam 165-13, Religious Requirements and Practices of Certain Selected Groups: A Handbook for Chaplains
 - l. DA Pam 165-13-1, Religious Requirements and Practices of Certain Selected Groups: A Handbook Supplement for Chaplains
 - m. DA Pam 600-75, Accommodating Religious Practices
 - n. FM 16-1, Religious Support Doctrine: The Chaplain and Chaplain Assistant
 - o. FM 16-22, Conducting Military Funerals and Memorials
 - p. FM 19-40, Enemy Prisoners of War, Civilian Internees and Detained Persons
 - q. FM 27-10, The Law of Land Warfare

APPENDIX (GENEVA CONVENTIONS SUMMARY) TO ANNEX (RELIGIOUS
ACTIVITIES) to MP EPW/CI Bn FSOP

1. GENERAL.

a. Purpose. The articles of the Geneva Conventions for the Protection of War Victims provide for the protection and utilization of captured chaplains and religious leaders. The following is provided as a summary of those provisions which directly affect the EPW/CI Battalion Chaplain.

b. References. See Appendix 1.

2. PROCEDURES.

a. In times of war, religious convictions and practice must be respected (Hague Convention No. V, Art. 46).

b. Chaplains attached to armed forces must be respected and protected in all circumstances (Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (hereafter, GWS), Art. 24). Chaplains shall not be considered prisoners of war, but shall be retained only in so far as the spiritual needs and the number of prisoners of war require (GWS, Art. 28).

(1) In order to be certified as retained personnel (RP), chaplains must have on their person at time of capture a special identity card attesting to their status (AR 190-8, para. 2-25).

(2) Certification of chaplains as RP should be accomplished at the time of processing or by the EPW/CI Battalion Commander (AR 190-8, para. 2-25 e).

(3) DA Form 2672-R (Classification Questionnaire for Officer Retained Personnel) will be completed in triplicate for captured officers claiming to be chaplains (see Appendix ~~B~~ Chaplain, to Annex ~~X~~ Forms/Reports). Verification of RP status will be recorded on DA Form 4237 of the individual (AR 190-8, para. 2-25 g-i).

c. EPW who are certified to be religiously proficient will continue to be considered and identified as EPW; however, they will be administered and treated in the same way as is prescribed for RP (Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (hereafter, GPW), Art. 36, and AR 190-8, para. 2-25d).

(1) EPW eligible for this certification should be ministers of religion; however, they have not officiated as chaplains to their own forces (GPW, Art. 36, and AR 190-8, para. 2-25d).

(2) Qualified Army chaplains must confirm the religious proficiency of each such EPW, then CG FORSCOM or the theater Army commander will confirm the certification of the technical proficiency of the individuals (AR 190-8, para. 2-25f).

(3) DA Form 2672-R (Classification Questionnaire for Officer Retained Personnel) will be completed in triplicate for applicants for a certificate of religious proficiency (see Appendix ~~X~~ Chaplain, to Annex ~~A~~ Forms/Reports). This will include both officers and

APPENDIX (GENEVA CONVENTIONS SUMMARY) TO ANNEX (RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES) to MP EPW/CI Bn FSOP

enlisted personnel. Verification of religious proficiency will be recorded on the individual's DA Form 4237. Denials of claims will be recorded similarly together with a brief statement of the reason (AR 130-8, para. 2-25 g-i).

d. RP chaplains and EPW ministers of religion will be assigned, if possible, in the ratio of one per 1,000 EPW, preferably to EPW/CI Battalions in which EPW who belong to the same armed forces are interned (AR 190-8, para. 2-25k).

e. RP chaplains and EPW ministers of religion shall continue to exercise their spiritual functions for the benefit of EPW, preferably those belonging to their own armed forces (GPW, Art. 33). They shall also benefit by the following facilities in the exercise of their spiritual functions:

(1) They shall be free to correspond, subject to censorship, on matters concerning their religious duties. These duties may include ecclesiastical authorities both in the country where they are retained and in the country on which they depend, and with international religious organizations. These correspondence privileges will be in addition to those given to EPW.

(2) They shall be authorized to visit periodically EPW in branch locations, working detachments or in hospitals outside the EPW/CI battalion to carry out their spiritual duties.

(3) They will be given the necessary means of transportation for making such visits.

(4) They will have the right to correspond and consult with the EPW/CI Battalion Commander or representative on all questions about their duties (GPW, Arts. 33, 35 and AR 190-8, para. 2-25v).

f. RP chaplains and EPW ministers of religion may not be compelled to carry out any work other than that concerned with their religious duties (GPW, Art. 33).

(1) Monthly allowances for them will be the same as those prescribed for EPW of the same rank (AR 190-8, para. 2-25s).

(2) In addition, they will be compensated for their spiritual duties as chaplain RP or EPW ministers of religion for fellow EPW (AR 190-8, para. 3-16).

g. EPW shall enjoy freedom in the exercise of their religious duties, including attendance at the services of their faith. They must comply with EPW/CI Battalion discipline, however. Adequate premises shall be provided where religious services may be held (GPW, Art. 34).

h. In the absence of an RP chaplain or EPW minister of religion of the same religious group as EPW, the following course of action should be taken:

(1) At the request of the EPW concerned, one of the following persons may be appointed to serve their religious needs:

APPENDIX (GENEVA CONVENTIONS SUMMARY) TO ANNEX (RELIGIOUS
ACTIVITIES) to MP EPW/CI Bn FSOP

- (a) RP chaplain or EPW minister of religion of a similar denomination.
- (b) Qualified EPW lay person, if such a course is feasible from a confessional point of view.
- (c) Authorized qualified civilian clergy or lay leaders from the same or similar denomination.

(2) This appointment is subject to command approval, and shall take place with the agreement of the community of EPW concerned. Where necessary, it should also take place with the approval of local religious authorities of the same religious group.

(3) The person thus appointed shall comply with all regulations in the interests of discipline and military security (GPW, Art. 37).

APPENDIX (UTILIZATION OF RELIGIOUS PERSONNEL) TO ANNEX (RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES) to MP EPW/CI Bn FSOP

1. GENERAL. This appendix describes guidelines for the utilization of religious personnel in EPW/CI Battalions.

2. PROCEDURES.

a. So far as practicable, opportunity will be provided for EPW/CI to receive the ministrations of their own religious faith in such ways and on such occasions as are appropriate to their respective basic religious group or denominational requirements.

b. US personnel will not attend services with EPW/CI.

c. Religious coverage for EPW/CI may be provided by the following:

(1) EPW/CI Bn chaplain.

(2) Military chaplains of nearby units or other services.

(3) RP chaplains, preferably those belonging to the same armed forces as the EPW/CI and of the same religious group.

(4) EPW/CI ministers of religion certified to be religiously proficient, preferably those belonging to the same armed forces as the EPW/CI and of the same religious group.

(5) RP chaplains or EPW/CI ministers of religion of similar religious groups or of other armed forces.

(6) Qualified EPW/CI denominational service leaders, Lay Eucharistic Ministers, or lay leaders.

(7) Authorized auxiliary chaplains and civilian contract clergy.

(8) Authorized qualified volunteer civilian clergy or lay persons.

d. Religious coverage outlined above is subject to command approval, and shall take place with the agreement of the community of EPW/CI concerned. Where necessary, it should also take place with the approval of local religious authorities of the same religious group.

e. Ordained civilian clergy and civilian lay persons may enter PW enclosures and conduct religious services by permission of the Bn commander upon the recommendation of the Bn chaplain or installation chaplain where appropriate. In ministering to the spiritual welfare of the EPW/CI, certain guidelines must be observed:

(1) They will discuss only matters that pertain to their religious duties.

(2) They will be accompanied by enclosure officials inside the stockade.

APPENDIX .(UTILIZATION OF RELIGIOUS PERSONNEL) TO ANNEX (RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES) to MP EPW/CI Bn FSOP

(3) They will not deliver to or receive directly from any EPW/CI any letter, paper, document or article.

(4) They may confer privately with prisoners while ministering to their spiritual welfare within the view of the accompanying officials.

1. GENERAL.

This appendix describes forms applicable to camp chaplains.

2. PROCEDURES FOR USE OF FORMS. DA Form 2672-R, Classification Questionnaire for Officer Retained Personnel (see TAB __ to Appendix __ to Annex __).

(1) Completed in triplicate by all captured officer personnel and civilian personnel of equivalent grade who have or who claim retained personnel status or who have ordination in a recognized religious order or are applicants for a certificate of religious proficiency.

(2) Enlisted personnel included in the above categories will also complete DA Form 2672-R rather than DA Form 2673-R, Classification Questionnaire for Enlisted Retained Personnel (see TAB __ to Appendix __ to Annex __).

(3) In addition to the information requested by the form, information pertinent to the individual's ordination in a religious order will be entered under the heading "Residences and Fellowships."

(4) Stocked and initiated by the EPW/CI Battalions.

(5) One copy will be retained by the Bn Commander, one will be forwarded to Commander, _____ MP PW _____ ATTN: _____, and the remaining copy will be forwarded to the US PW/CIIC or US/CIIC (Br) as appropriate.

(6) The _____ MP PW _____ will verify RPs and EPW/CI's claim of religious proficiency and forward back to Bn Commanders rosters of verified RPs and EPW/CI.

REFERENCES

- a. AR 190-8 EPW: Admin, Employment, & Compensation
- b. FM 16-1 Religious Support Doctrine
- c. FM 16-5 (Draft: 1952)
- d. FM 19-1 MP Support to the AirLand Battle
- e. FM 19-4 MP Team, Squad, Platoon, Combat Operations
- f. FM 19-40 EPW, CI and Detained Persons
- g. FM 27-10 Law of Land Warfare
- h. EPW Capture Rate Study, MP School (Oct 90)
- i. Molloy, EPW Ministry Information Paper (Jun 89)
- j. Honeywell, Chaplains of the US Army (1958)
- k. Stover, The US Army Chaplaincy, Vol III (1977)
- l. Gushwa, The US Army Chaplaincy, Vol IV (1977)
- m. Venske, The US Army Chaplaincy, Vol V (1977)
- n. Hansen, Heroes Behind Barbed Wire, (1957)
- o. Ackermann, He Was Always There, (1989)
- p. Friedman, The Law of War: A Documentary History (1972)
- q. 800th MP Bde (PW) After Action Report - Desert Storm
- r. STANAG 2033, Interoceanic of Prisoners of War
- s. STANAG 2044, Procedures for Dealing with PW
- t. STANAG 2070, Enemy War Burial Procedures
- u. STANAG 2084, Handling and Reporting of Captured Enemy
Equipment and Documents

300th Military Police (Prisoner of War) Command
3200 South Beech Daly Road
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AFKE-GC-MP-CH
(313) 561-9400
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Enemy Prisoners of War:
A Selected Bibliography with Annotations
Compiled by Chaplain (LTC) David B. Kennedy

NOTE: The main focus of this bibliography is narrow: It contains studies about enemy prisoners of war (EPW) interned by US forces in the 20th century, with a special emphasis upon EPW interned in the United States during World War II. This bibliography does reach out beyond that focus when broader information is deemed helpful to the main emphasis. The literature on this subject continues to expand rapidly. The best brief introduction to the subject of EPW in the US during WW II is Arnold Krammer's "Hitler's Legions in America." American History Illustrated 18, 4 (June, 1983) 54-64. The most thorough study of EPW in the US during WW II is Krammer's Nazi Prisoners of War in America. If readers are aware of additional works that should be included in this bibliography, please notify the compiler at the address above.

I. Bibliographies

"Bibliography on Repatriation of Prisoners of War." Washington, D.C.: Army Library, 1960. Pp. 18.
Compiled by Law Section, Army Library.

Biderman, Albert D. "An Annotated Bibliography on Prisoner Interrogation, Compliance and Resistance." Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc., August 1963. Pp. 30.
AD-670 999. Bibliography contains about 200 items from journals appearing during 1953-1963.
NOTE: Unpublished papers with AD- prefix may be available from the Defense Technical Information Center, Defense Logistics Agency, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22304-6145, or from the holding agency.

Edwards, John B. "Bibliography on Prisoner of War Labor." Washington, D.C.: 1947.

Hall, Sophie. "Korean Conflict, 1950-1953, A Bibliography." Fort Sill, OK: Army Field Artillery School, August 1976. Pp. 71.
AD-A029 015. This bibliography, with annotations, indexes books, documents, and periodical articles held by the Morris Swett library, under 26 subjects.

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Subject: Enemy Prisoners of War: Bibliography

Houston, Dean. "A Classified Annotated Prisoner of War Bibliography." Maxwell AFB, AL: Air Command and Staff College, April 1978. Pp. 59. Secret report. AD-C015 709L. Bibliography prepared from classified materials available at the Air University Library.

Krammer, Arnold. Public Administration of Prisoner of War Camps in America since the Revolutionary War. U.S. Public Administration Series. Monticello, IL: Vance Bibliographies, 1980. Pp. 19. A basic bibliography of US EPW studies. No. P-626. Also check the bibliography in Krammer's book, Nazi Prisoners of War in America (see below).

McFarland, Keith D. The Korean War: An Annotated Bibliography. Garland Publishing Co., 1988. Pp. 600. ISBN 0-8240-9068-3. Price \$70.00.

Monroe, James L. "Prisoners of War and Political Hostages, A Select Bibliography." Springfield, VA: Monroe Corporation, October 1973. Pp. 52. Interim report. AD-777 225. Bibliography covers literature relating to PWs and political hostages from the Korean war to the present in the following categories: Behavioral studies, legal analyses, military documents, historical reports, journalistic studies, and related bibliographies.

"Prisoners of War: A Selective Bibliography." Washington, DC: The Pentagon Library, December 1985. Pp. 38. An excellent bibliography of the entire subject of prisoners of war.

"Vietnamese Conflict 1961 - 1973, A Periodicals Bibliography." Fort Sill, OK: Army Field Artillery School, January 1973. Pp. 25. AD-A029 017. Bibliography indexes military periodicals held by the Morris Swett library under 34 subjects.

II. Books

American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. The Prisoner of War Problem. Washington, D.C., 1970. Raises issues relative to the Geneva Convention, with a special focus on Vietnam.

Arndt, Karl J. R. Microfilm Guide and Index to the Library of Congress Collection of German Prisoner of War Newspapers Published in the United States from 1943-1946. Worcester, MA: Clark University, 1965.

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Subject: Enemy Prisoners of War: Bibliography

Bailey, Ronald H. Prisoners of War. World War II. Alexandria, VA: Time-Life Books, 1981.

A volume on all PWs in Time-Life's popular series of volumes on WW II. Pages 140-169 focus on EPW interned in the US, with photos of PW life and camps. ISBN 0-8094-3391-5. Price \$14.95.

Barker, A. J. Prisoners of War. New York: Universe Books, 1975.

The standard survey of life as a PW, covering all aspects. Author is a retired British army officer. While the book focuses on the PW experiences of British soldiers, it includes experiences of some other PWs as well. Book is very readable and contains many anecdotes about PWs and their experiences. Contains a full bibliography of PW studies.

Benedetti, Umberto. The Lifestyle of Italian Internees at Fort Missoula, Montana. 1941-1943. Bella Vista. Montana: University Printing Department, 1986.

Recollections and pictures by one of 993 Italian civilian internees at Ft. Missoula.

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Carr-Gregg, Charlotte. Japanese Prisoners of War in Revolt: The Outbreaks at Featherston & Cowra During World War II. St. Martin, 1978.

While the focus of this book is on Japanese EPW in Australia, insights into handling EPW are applicable on a broader scale. ISBN 0-312-44060-X. Price \$22.50.

Carter, David John. Behind Canadian Barbed Wire: Alien, Refugee, and Prisoner of War Camps in Canada. 1914-1946. Calgary: Tumbleweed Press, 1980. Pp. 334.

Christgau, John. Enemies: World War II Alien Internment. Ames, IA: Iowa State University Press, 1985. Pp. 188. ISBN 0-8138-0558-9. Price \$16.95.

Review: Roger Daniels, Pacific Historical Review 57 (1988) 98-99. This is an anecdotal account of some of the things that happened at the internment camp at Ft. Lincoln (near Bismarck, ND). Alien German Jews were interned with Nazis, and when they complained of violence against them, the officer in charge refused to segregate them and then blamed the Jews for the Nazi violence!

Corbett, P. Scott. Quiet Passages: The Exchange of Civilians between the United States and Japan during the Second World War. Kent, Ohio: Kent State University Press, 1987. 226 pp.

Reviews: Robert A. Divine, History: Review of New Books 16 (Spr 1988) 111; D. Clayton James, Journal of American History 75 (Dec. 1988) 1010; Roger Daniels, Rev. in American Hist. 17 (Mar. 1989) 131-139.

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Subject: Enemy Prisoners of War: Bibliography

Fairchild, Byron, and Grossman, Jonathon. The United States Army in World War II: The Army and Industrial Manpower. Washington, D.C., 1959. Pages 189-196 focus on EPW.

Paulk, Henry. Group Captives: The Re-education of German Prisoners of War in Britain, 1945-1948. Atlantic Highlands, NJ: Humanities, 1977; London: Chatto and Windus, 1977. Pp. 233.

Fehrenbach, T. R. This Kind of War. New York: Pocket Books, 1963.
A popular history of the Korean war, including the PW incident at Kojedo island in 1952 when North Korean PWs captured the camp commander. Negotiations with the new camp commander obtained his predecessor's release, but at the price of signing a damaging statement which was widely exploited by the Communists at Panmunjom and elsewhere for its propaganda value.[Out of print.]

Fitzgerald, Alan J. The Italian Farming Soldiers: Prisoners of War in Australia, 1941 to 1947. Carlton, Victoria: Melbourne University Press, 1981. Pp. 186. ISBN 0-522-84211-9. Price \$25.00.

Gaertner, Georg, with Arnold Krammer. Hitler's Last Soldier in America. New York: Stein and Day, 1985.
Gaertner was the last one of the 2,222 German PWs who escaped from US PW camps. Most were free less than a day. Gaertner explains that he escaped after he learned that the Russians had taken over his hometown in Germany, and he feared that he would be placed in a slave labor camp if he was sent back. He has lived in the US since then, was married in 1964, and concealed his identity from his wife until 1983. After reading Arnold Krammer's book, Nazi Prisoners of War in America, which mentions him as the last escaped German PW, he contacted Krammer and eventually turned himself in to Immigration and Naturalization Service officials.

Gansberg, Judith M. Stalag U.S.A. The Remarkable Story of German POWs in America. New York: T. Y. Crowell, 1977.
Reviews: Brooks E. Kleber, Military Review 58 (Jan. 1978) 107-108; Sydney Weinberg, American History Review 83 (Apr. 1978) 556; Roger Daniels, Military Affairs 43 (Dec. 1979) 216.
This is an excellent survey of EPW in the US in WW II. The focus is on gradual efforts toward reeducation of EPW to help them to prepare for rebuilding Germany after the war. Book points up the importance of separating hard core Nazis from other German soldiers — this was not done well in WW II. Required reading for anyone interested in PSYOPS-type activities.

Garrett, Richard. P.O.W. New York: Hippocrene Books, 1982. Pp. 240.
This general study has been republished as P.O.W.—The Uncivil Face of War. Battle Standards Series. David & Charles Publishing, England, 1988 — paper: ISBN0-7153-9201-8; price \$8.95; reprint by Borgo Books, 1989 — cloth: ISBN 0-8095-7517-5; price \$19.95. Review: W. Hays Parks, US Naval Institute Proceedings 108 (Nov. 1982) 102-103.

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Subject: Enemy Prisoners of War: Bibliography

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Greene, Bette. Summer of My German Soldier. Dial, 1973.
A novel based upon the WW II experience of German EPW in the US. Also made into a motion picture.

Hingorani, R. C. Prisoners of War. 2nd ed.; Dobbs Ferry, NY: Oceana, 1982.
Pp. 315.
ISBN 0-379-20741-9. Price \$30.00.

Hubbell, John G. POW: A Definitive History of American Prisoner-of-War Experience in Vietnam, 1964-1973. New York: Reader's Digest Press, 1976. Pp. 633.

Jackson, Robert. The Prisoners Nineteen Fourteen to Nineteen Eighteen. Routledge, Chapman & Hall, 1989. Pp. 240.
ISBN 0-415-03377-2. Price \$35.00.

——— A Taste of Freedom: Stories of the German and Italian Prisoners of War Who Escaped from Camps in Britain During World War II. London: Arthur Barker, Ltd., 1964.

Koop, Allen V. Stark Decency: German Prisoners of War in a New England Village. University Press of New England, 1988. Pp. 150.
ISBN 0-87451-458-4; price \$25.00 (paper: ISBN 0-87451-468-1; price \$9.95).

Krammer, Arnold. Nazi Prisoners of War in America. New York: Stein and Day, 1979. Pp. 338.

This is the definitive study of EPW in the US in WW II. It is the only full length study covering all aspects and is essential reading for planners of possible future activities! Dr. Krammer is a history professor at Texas A & M, and he has also written many articles on aspects of US-EPW activities. Book includes excellent bibliography. It is well researched — includes interviews and much unpublished material. It especially points out the lack of planning for interning EPW in the US and the need for future planning for any similar operations. While currently out of print, the book is scheduled to be reprinted in paperback with some additions by Scarborough House, Chelsea, Michigan, in 1991. ISBN 0-8128-2571-3.

Lewis, George G., and Mewha, John. History of Prisoner of War Utilization by the United States Army, 1976-1945. DA Pamphlet No. 20-213. Washington, D.C.: Department of the Army, 1955.

This volume written by two army officers surveys the employment of PWs in all US wars; however, the main focus of the book is upon WW II. In addition to employment, other aspects of US planning and camp life are discussed.

Subject: Enemy Prisoners of War: Bibliography

Includes a chart of monthly EPW population in the US from May 1942 to June 1946 (pp. 90-91), as well as maps of base and branch PW camps as of 1 August 1943 and 1 June 1944 (pp. 111-112). The authors emphasize that location of camps was based ultimately on nearby opportunities for EPW to work, both on military installations and in the civilian sector.

The authors offer lessons for future EPW planners based upon WW II experiences: (1) The value of EPW labor far outweighed any risks; (2) hostility of civilian and military personnel toward EPW labor must be overcome; (3) all types of work must be planned for; (4) field commanders should have SOPs ready for handling EPW in the event of a sudden collapse of an opposing army; (5) a comprehensive field manual for use of EPW must be developed; and (6) remember that the use of EPW in the US in WW II was essential for the welfare and economy of the US. A final note: This book is a major source for other studies of EPW in the US.

Maschke, Erich, ed. Zur Geschichte der deutschen Kriegsgefangenen des Zweiten Weltkrieges [The History of the German Prisoners of War of the Second World War]; 15 vols; Munich: Ernst und Werner Giesecking, 1962-74. Vol. X/1: Jung, Hermann. Die deutschen Kriegsgefangenen in amerikanischer Hand – USA [German Prisoners of War in American Hands, USA]. Munich: Ernst und Werner Giesecking, 1972. Vol. X/2: Böhme, Kurt W., Die deutschen Kriegsgefangenen in Amerikanischer Hand – Europa. Munich: Ernst und Werner Giesecking, 1972-73.

The official history of German PWs in WW II, compiled by the Scientific Commission for the History of the German Prisoners of War, Munich. Volume X/1 deals with German PWs in the USA and volume X/2 deals with German PWs under American control in Europe. Includes interviews with former PWs and much first-hand information. General observations are that German PWs were well treated in the US and greatly appreciated that, and that Nazi PW zealots terrorized other PWs for most of the internment.

McCarver, Norman L., and McCarver, Norman L., Jr. Hearne on the Brazos. San Antonio Century Press, 1958.

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Melady, John. Escape from Canada: The Untold Story of German Prisoners of War in Canada, 1939-45. Toronto: Macmillan, 1981. 210 pages.
Review: W. J. McAndrew, Canadian Historical Review 63 (June 1982) 242-243.

Molzahn, Kurt E. B. Prisoner of War. Philadelphia: Muhlenberg Press, 1962. Pp. 251.

Moore, John Hammond. The Faustball Tunnel: German POWs in America and Their Great Escape. New York: Random House, 1978.

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Mowery, E.; Hutchins, C.; and Rowland, B., eds. The Historical Management of POWs. A Review of United States Policy on Treatment of Prisoners of War. San Diego: Naval Health Research Center, Center for POW Studies, 1975.

Nakano, Takeo U. and Nakano, Leatrice. Within the Barbed Wire Fence: A Japanese Man's Account of His Internment in Canada. University of Washington Press, 1981. Pp. 136.
ISBN 0-295-95789-1. Price \$15.00.

Pabel, R. Enemies Are Human. Philadelphia: Winston, 1955. Pp. 248.

Parnell, Wilma T., with Robert Taber. The Killing of Corporal Kunze. Secaucus, NJ: Lyle Stuart, 1981. Pp. 224.
ISBN 0-8184-0313-6. Carol Publishing Group. German PW was killed by hard-core Nazis at Tonkawa PW Camp for "treason." Five leaders of the group that had "executed" him were court martialled and themselves executed.

Pictet, Jean, ed. Commentary on the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949. Geneva: International Red Cross, 1952-59. 4 volumes.
Volume III is Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (\$35 paperback; \$40 hardbound), and is based on practical experience during WWI and II.

Powell, Allan K. Splinters of a Nation: German Prisoners of War in Utah. Utah Centennial Series. University of Utah Press, 1989. Pp. 350.
ISBN 0-87480-330-6. Price \$25.00.

Reid, Pat, and Michael, Maurice. Prisoner of War: The Inside Story of the POW from the Ancient World to Colditz and After. New York: Beaufort Books, 1986. Pp. 192.
ISBN 0-8253-0372-9. Price \$17.95.

Report of the International Committee of the Red Cross on Its Activities During the Second World War. Geneva: International Red Cross, 1948. 3 volumes.
Volume 1 = General Activities (736 pp., \$20), vol. 2 = The Central Agency for Prisoners of War (320 pp., \$12), vol. 3 = Relief Activities (539 pp., \$15). Annexes are also available (69 pp., \$2). Set = \$40.00. International Committee of the Red Cross, 780 Third Avenue, #2802, New York, NY 10017.

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War. Foreward by Richard R. Baxter. Zurich: Schulthess Polygraphischer Verlag, 1977. Pp. 227.

Originally presented as thesis, Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, 1976.

Song, Hyo-sun. The Fight for Freedom: The Untold Story of the Korean War Prisoners. Seoul, Korea: Korean Library Association, 1980. Pp. 281.
Deals with the forced repatriation of Korean PWs.

Sullivan, Matthew Barry. Thresholds of Peace: Four Hundred Thousand German Prisoners and the People of Britain, 1944-1948. London: Hamish Hamilton, 1979. Pp. 420.
Detailed discussion of Britain's German EPW experience in WW II.

Vetter, Hal. Mutiny on Kojima Island. Rutland, VT: Tuttle, 1965. Pp. 225.

Vulliet, Andre. The YMCA and Prisoners of War: War Prisoners Aid YMCA During World War II. International Committee of the YMCA, 1946.

Ward, Leslie. History of the Concordia Prisoner of War Camp, Concordia, Kansas, 1943-1945. Concordia, KS: Privately published, 1968. Pp. 16.

Wentzel, Fritz. Single or Return: The Story of a German P. O. W. in British Camps and the Escape of Lieutenant Franz von Werra. Trans. Edward Fitzgerald. London: William Kimber, 1954.

White, William L. The Captives of Korea: An Unofficial White Paper on the Treatment of War Prisoners: Our Treatment of Theirs: Their Treatment of Ours. Greenwood, 1979; reprint of original 1957 edition. ISBN 0-313-20631-7. Price \$35.00.

Wilcox, Walter. The Farmer in the Second World War. Ames, Iowa, 1947.

Williamson, Samuel R., Jr. and Pastor, Peter, eds. Essays on World War I: Origins and Prisoners of War. East European Monographs, no. 126. New York: Brooklyn College Press, 1983. Pp. 264.
ISBN 0-930888-05-7.

III. Articles

Ansbacher, H. L. "Attitudes of German Prisoners of War: A Study of the Dynamics of National-Socialistic Followership." Psychological Monographs 62, no. 288 (1948) 1-42.

Focuses on behavior patterns and attitudes of EPW and American attempts to modify them.

Barveau, Arthur E. "The Japanese at Bedford." Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine 64 (1981) 151-172.

Discusses an incident in 1945 when Japanese diplomats were interned at a hotel in Bedford, PA.

Barker, A. J. "Number, Rank and Name!" Military Review 55 (1975) 43-52.

A brief survey of the treatment of PWs, with emphasis on PWs as sources of information.

Billinger, Robert D., Jr. "Behind the Wire: German Prisoners of War at Camp Sutton, 1944-1946." North Carolina Historical Review 61 (1984) 481-509.

Over 1,000 German PWs were housed at Camp Sutton, NC. Matthias Buschheuer was captured in Tunisia in May 1943, and his experiences illustrate those of other PWs. Lifelong friendships with North Carolinians resulted. An in-depth study of one camp as a microcosm of all EPW in the US in WW II.

_____. "With the Wehrmacht in Florida: The German POW Facility at Camp Blanding, 1942-1946." Florida Historical Quarterly 58 (1979) 160-173.

While Florida only received a small fraction of German EPW in the US in WW II, the experiences at Camp Blanding were typical: strikes, riots, and public complaints. Camp Blanding administered more than 4,000 EPW, most in 15 branch camps, each holding 250-300 EPW. A riot was sparked by putting ardent Nazi and anti-Nazis together.

Bondy, Curt. "Observation and Reeducation of German Prisoners of War." Harvard Educational Review 14 (1944) 12-17.

"The possibility of a lasting peace depends to a large extent on the success of the reeducation of the German people and their satellites." Author lays out the need for and philosophy behind reeducation of German EPW.

_____. "Problems of Internment Camps." Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology 38 (1943) 453-475.

Discussion of life in internment camps for Allied armies who would soon be liberating concentration, refugee and POW camps and who were already interning enemy forces in POW camps. He notes that all camps have destructive effects: isolation, social degradation, "indeterminate sentence," and uncertainty.

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Breycha-Vauthier, A. C. "Reading for Prisoners of War as Seen from Geneva." Library Quarterly 11 (1941) 442-447.

Books and educational materials were provided to PWs by the International Red Cross Committee and the World Alliance of the Y.M.C.A., as well as a large number of other organizations.

Brown, John Mason. "German Prisoners of War in the United States." American Journal of International Law 39 (1945) 198-215.

Survey of EPW operations, emphasizing legal constraints, and showing how policy was translated into practice in US EPW camps. Brown was a staff member of the State Department's Special War Problems Division, Internees Section.

_____. "Prisoners from the Master Race." Infantry Journal 53 (Dec., 1943) 39-42.

Buffinga, John O. "The War Prisoners' Aid of the YMCA and Hermann Boeschstein's Role as an Ethnic Mediator." Canadian Ethnic Studies 20, 2 (1988) 53-70.

Hermann Boeschstein was a visiting secretary and director of the YMCA POW Aid during 1943-47. The article examines the Canadian internment of German PWs from his viewpoint. The YMCA was a neutral organization which tried to meet PW requests along educational, spiritual and recreational lines. The YMCA was also well informed about the changing needs and states of mind of PWs and contributed much toward their democratic reorientation.

Burdick, Charles. "Prisoners as Soldiers: The German 999th Penal Division." The Army Quarterly and Defence Journal 102 (October, 1971-July, 1972) 65-69.

Busco, Ralph A., and Alder, Douglas D. "German and Italian Prisoners of War in Utah and Idaho." Utah Historical Quarterly 39 (1971) 55-72.

Examines all aspects of EPW life, and includes responses to a questionnaire by 10 former inmates now in Europe as well as others now living in the US — most were positively influenced toward America by their PW experience. A major goal of US PW camp officials was to reveal the democratic process to PWs.

Butler, Joseph T., Jr. "Prisoner of War Labor in the Sugar Cane Fields of La Fourche Parish, Louisiana, 1943-1944." Louisiana History 14 (1973) 283-296.

EPW labor helped to save the sugar cane crop. Initial strict security regulations were relaxed as the war progressed and as the US gained experience in handling EPW. Initial guard to EPW ratio of one to one-and-a-half was changed to one guard for ten EPW. Camp doctor was a contracted civilian physician.

Byrd, Martha H. "Captured by the Americans." American History Illustrated (Feb. 1977) 24-35.

A general survey.

Carr-Gregg, Charlotte. "Japanese Prisoners of War in Australia: The Cowra Outbreak, August 1944." Oceania 47 (1977) 253-264.

A study of a Japanese PW outbreak in which there was a high degree of suicide. Points out the need for captors to understand how PW view their internment. Few Japanese soldiers were captured, most preferring death. Japanese PWs viewed good care as a sign of weakness and proof that Japan was winning the war. British captors were unaware of Japanese PW attitudes.

Casady, Edwin. "The Basic Assumptions of Democracy as Presented to German Prisoners of War." Conflicts of Power in Modern Culture. Ed. by Lyman Hall. Conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion. Vol. 7. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1947.

_____. "The Reorientation Program for POW's at Fort Eustis, Virginia." The American Oxonian (July, 1947) 169-196.

"The Conditions of Employment of Prisoners of War: The Geneva Convention of 1929 and its Application." International Labour Review 47 (February, 1943) 169-196.

Analyzes the texts of the 1929 Geneva Convention allowing for the employment of PWs.

"The Condition of Employment of Prisoners of War." Monthly Labor Review 56 (May, 1943) 891-895.

Daly, J. K. "Thirty Thousand Prisoners of War over the Beach." Military Review 25, 1 (April 1945) 47-52.

LTC Daly discusses the evacuation of PWs from France to England in the Second Battle of France.

Davis, Gerald H. "Prisoners of War in Twentieth-Century War Economies." Journal of Contemporary History 12 (1977) 623-634.

PW labor has contributed to economies of all nations utilizing it, although it does not offset the cost of keeping PWs. The US accepted the surrender of about 4 million enemy troops in WW II.

Dvorovy, John. "Religion in Prisoner of War Camps." The Army and Navy Chaplain 16, 1 (Jul-Aug 1945) 17, 35.

Chaplain Dvorovy discusses the important role of religion for German EPW in the US in WW II. About 300 German prisoner clergy were used in the status of auxiliary chaplains or assistants to the American Army chaplains.

Ehrmann, Henry W. "An Experiment in Political Education: The Prisoner-of-War Schools in the United States." Social Research 14 (1947) 304-320. Introductory survey; superseded now by Gansberg's book.

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"The Employment of Prisoners of War in Great Britain." International Labour Review 49 (Feb., 1944) 191-196.

A comparison is made with treatment of PWs in Germany, International Labour Review 48 (Sept. 1943) 316-323. Italian PWs were employed in agriculture in Great Britain, but no German PWs were employed there.

Fay, Sidney B. "German Prisoners of War." Current History 8, 43 (Mar., 1945) 193-200.

Fisher, Paul. "Reparation Labor - A Preliminary Analysis." Quarterly Journal of Economics 60 (1945-46) 313-339.

Raises questions about the use of reparation labor, distinguishing it from PW labor.

Flynn, Eleanor C. "The Geneva Convention on Treatment of Prisoners of War." George Washington Law Review 2 (1943) 505-520.

"German Prisoners of War in Alaska: The POW Camp at Excursion Inlet." Alaska Journal 14, 4 (1984) 16-20.

See also article by L. L. Woodman. 700 German PWs were transported from Colorado to Alaska, from June to November 1945, to dismantle the Alaska Barge Terminal. The terminal was an embarrassment to the army, because at the time it was completed in November 1943, it was no longer needed to protect shipping from Japanese attack.

Glidden, William B. "Internment Camps in America, 1917-1920." Military Affairs 37 (1973) 137-141.

During WW I, the US interned about 6,000 men and a few women in 4 camps - 2,300 alien enemy suspects (Ft. Douglas, UT and Ft. Oglethorpe, GA), 1,356 naval officers and sailors (camp next to Ft. McPherson, GA; later sailors sent to various work camps), and 1,800 merchant crewmen (Hot Springs, NC). General John Pershing refused efforts by the State Department and the Army War College to bring thousands of German EPW captured by US forces to the US for confinement.

Goldberg, Richard. "MP Role in EPW Operations." MP Journal.
A helpful general survey.

Guelzo, Carl M. "What to Expect from a Communist Prisoner." Military Review 41, 7 (July 1961) 15-24.
Deals with treatment of EPW in the Korean War.

Harshbarger, Luther H. "The Brethren and YMCA Services to Prisoners of War During WW II." Brethren Life and Thought 26 (1981) 74-83.
The Church of the Brethren and the YMCA provided important services to EPW in the US in WW II.

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Havens, Charles W., III. "Release and Repatriation of Vietnam Prisoners." American Bar Association Journal 57 (1971) 41-44.
Article emphasizes that there has been little legal analysis of a nation's obligations to release and repatriate PWs after a conflict.

Hemphill, John A. "PW and Captured Document Doctrine." Military Review 49, 11 (November 1969) 65-71.
Col. Hemphill reviews EPW doctrine applied to Vietnam, especially dealing with EPW as a source of intelligence information.

Henegar, Lucielle. "Beating Swords into Ploughshares: Hereford Military Reservation and Reception Center." West Texas Historical Association Year Book 62 (1986) 14-28.
Italian prisoners were interned at a camp near Hereford, Texas. Article describes their social life, daily activities and mutually respectful relations between them and local citizens.

Holl, Richard E. "Axis Prisoners of War in the Free State, 1943-1946." Maryland Historical Magazine 83 (1988) 142-156.
Article emphasizes the activities and policies of PW camps in Maryland. It indicates the three priorities that evolved regarding Axis prisoners of war in US camps: (1) Security (1941-43); (2) EPW as a work force (1943-45); Repatriation (1945-46).

Hoole, W. Stanley. "Alabama's World War II Prisoner of War Camps." Alabama Review 20 (1967) 83-114.
Beginning with fears that Alabama would be the location for an "alien concentration camp," four base camps were established (Aliceville, Opelika, McClellan and Rucker) and about 20 branch camps. Discusses PW camp life, including religious and educational activities. While evidence of the camps has all but disappeared, PW artists drew 50 sketches of the Aliceville camp preserved in the University of Alabama library.

Hoover, J. Edgar. "Alien Enemy Control." Iowa Law Review 29 (March 1944) 396-408.
The FBI director warned in this publication and others that citizens should beware of the danger of escaped German PWs. In fact, the actual number of escapes was very small, and no instances of sabotage were linked to them.

Humphrey, Yvonne E. "On Shipboard with German Prisoners." American Journal of Nursing 43, 9 (September 1943) 821-822.
A nurse's reflections about sailing back to the US on a ship with German EPW.

Hunter, Edna; Plag, John A.; Phelan, James D.; and Mowery, Elaine C. "Resistance Posture and the Vietnam Prisoner of War." Journal of Political and Military Sociology 4 (1976) 295-308.

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While this is a study of US PWs in Southeast Asia, it makes observations consistent with other PW studies: (1) Older PWs tended to resist the captor more than younger PWs; and (2) harsher treatment, including solitary confinement, tended to produce firmer resistance among PWs.

Jeffries, James H., III. "The Law of War: Fact and Fiction." United States Naval Institute Proceedings 110, 11 (1984) 153-155.

The 1949 Geneva Conventions and other international agreements apply to guerrilla wars as well as those legally declared, including provisions for the treatment of prisoners.

Kelly, John Joseph. "Intelligence and Counterintelligence in German Prisoner of War Camps in Canada during World War II." Dalhousie Review 58 (1978) 285-294.

About 40,000 German EPW and CIs were held at 25 sites in Canada on behalf of Britain in 1940-47. Canadians began in 1943 to reeducate the German EPW towards eventual return to Germany. This was spurred on because of problems due to Gestapo elements in the camps which led to camp riots.

Kirwan, William E. "Escape Tactics of German War Prisoners." Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology 35 (1944-45) 357-366.

A popular discussion of EPW escape tactics, many ingenious.

Krammer, Arnold P. "American Treatment of German Generals during World War II." Journal of Military History 54 (1990) 27-46.

Several hundred German generals were taken prisoner by Allied armies in WW II. Britain sent 5 to the US in 1943. Eventually 31 German generals were interned at Camp Clinton, MS. While the British took special care of their German generals and gleaned intelligence from them, Washington generally neglected theirs.

_____. "German Prisoners of War in the United States." Military Affairs 40 (April 1976) 68-73.

Excellent introduction to WW II German PWs in the US. Two fundamental principles guided planners: The humanitarian intent of the Geneva Convention, and the fact that enemy nations held American soldiers. Ultimately, 47,000 military personnel guarded the PWs. In assessing the American EPW experience, Krammer emphasizes that the government was unprepared for the problem of caring for hundreds of thousands of EPW, and divided up responsibility for EPW rather than centralizing it. The good treatment of EPW in the US contributed towards better treatment of American PWs in Germany and towards encouraging German soldiers to surrender rather than fight to the death.

_____. "Hitler's Legions in America." American History Illustrated 18, 4 (June, 1983) 54-64.

A popular presentation of the internment of WW II German PWs in the US, with several photos. It is interestingly written with many anecdotes, human interest

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notes, and updates on the life of some former PWs after repatriation. An excellent "first article" to read for an introduction to the subject.

_____ "In Splendid Isolation: Enemy Diplomats in World War II." Prologue 17, 1 (Spring 1985) 25-43.

A total of 1,002 enemy diplomats, news correspondents, and embassy personnel, and their families, in the US when WW II was declared, were interned until repatriated in July 1942.

_____ "Japanese Prisoners of War in America." Pacific Historical Review 52 (1983) 67-91.

Of the 425,000 EPW interned in the US during WW II, a total of 5,424 were Japanese, beginning with the first PW captured at Pearl Harbor. This article is the most complete study of those PWs. The low numbers of Japanese PWs were due to several reasons: Japanese soldiers preferred death to surrender, and the War Department turned over most Pacific PWs to allies (especially Australia). Most Japanese PWs shipped to the US were transported for interrogation purposes. For the first few days after capture, most Japanese PWs were of little intelligence value; then for about two weeks they became cooperative and talked freely; finally, they became annoyed at being questioned and no longer cooperated. Threats did not aid in interrogation. Many did talk freely, however, when US officials indicated they would notify their families that they were alive! Almost 3,000 Japanese PWs were interned at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, along with about 1,000 Germans and 500 Koreans who had been captured serving with the Japanese. The presence of the three different nationalities at McCoy resulted in many problems. After Japan's surrender, the Japanese PWs were indoctrinated in principles of American democracy. A total of 1,500,000 Japanese PWs were held by Russia, China, Britain and the US. Their integration into postwar Japanese society was a long and difficult process. The first Japanese PW captured at Pearl Harbor eventually became an executive with Toyota and concluded that the key to his integration back into Japanese society was the concept of democracy: "I learned it as a prisoner. It was the best education of my life."

_____ "When the Afrika Korps Came to Texas." Southwestern Historical Quarterly 80 (1977) 247-282.

Almost 79,000 EPW were held in Texas, 1943-46. Pro-Nazis persecuted anti-Nazis inside the wire. EPW worked on military bases, farms, and in small businesses. Local communities liked having the extra labor force. Government agencies jealously competed for jurisdiction over the PW program, thus hindering its effectiveness. Interpreters and German-speaking guards were rare — often only one American in a camp spoke German. Civilian objections to good treatment of EPW could have been handled better by a more effective public affairs program — but information was controlled more tightly than necessary. Prisoner labor helped to counter the common PW syndrome — PWs, feeling abandoned by own country and despised by captor, become frustrated, hostile and aggressive toward captors.

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Kruse, Arthur M. "Custody of Prisoners of War in the United States." Military Engineer 38 (February 1946) 70-74.

Lerch, Archer L. "The Army Reports on Prisoners of War." American Mercury 60 (May 1945) 536-547.

MG Lerch, Provost Marshall and in charge of all EPW, presents the military's views on PW labor and the Geneva Convention toward the close of WW II.

Levie, Howard S. "The Employment of Prisoners of War." American Journal of International Law 57 (1963) 318-353.

Legal discussion of the Geneva Conventions and PW labor by a Colonel formerly in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army. Using PW labor means an increased work force, fewer disciplinary problems, better morale and health, and additional PW purchasing power. Article discusses many detailed issues, e.g., religious holidays; vacation days for PWs who have worked for one year; etc.

Levy, David M. "The German Anti-Nazi: A Case Study." American Journal of Orthopsychiatry 16 (1946) 507-515.

Through a case study the author explores ways of identifying Germans who actively opposed the Nazi regime.

"Life Visits a Prisoner-of-War Camp." Life (November 13, 1944).

Lott, Werner, et al. "Memoirs." Brethren Life and Thought 26 (1981) 87-118.

Interviews with former German EPWs.

Lunden, Walter A. "Captivity Psychosis among Prisoners of War." Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology 39 (1949) 721-733.

Captivity psychosis is the mental reaction of a soldier who has been captured by an enemy and thus made a PW, and differs greatly from prison psychosis.

Mason, John Brown. "German Prisoners of War in the United States." American Journal of International Law 39 (1945) 198-215.

State Department official discusses responsibilities of and relationships between the War Department, State Department, Army Service Forces, Office of the Provost Marshal General, and the nine regional Service Commands for EPW operations during WW II.

Mazunan, George T., and Walker, Nancy. "Restricted Areas: German Prisoner-of-War Camps in Western New York, 1944-1946." New York History 59 (1978) 55-72.

4500 German EPW were interned in Western New York during 1944-46, and were employed in agricultural and food processing industries. EPW talent was utilized (medical, etc.). Area civilians who spoke German were utilized and helped greatly. Morale of EPW was high, because of good treatment, and this resulted in only minimal problems.

McKnight, Maxwell S. "The Employment of Prisoners of War in the United States." International Labour Review 50 (1944) 47-64.

Discussion of the issue during the war by a Major in the Provost Marshal General's office. Initially PW camps were rigidly controlled by the War Department, but increased demands for PW labor resulted in decentralizing authority to regional and local levels, principally to the nine service commands. Discusses administrative details of handling PW labor.

Moore, John Hammond. "Getting Fritz to Talk." Virginia Quarterly Review 54 (1978) 263-280.

A study of US Navy EPW interrogation centers at Ft. Hunt, VA, and Byron Hot Springs, CA, which were primarily used for German and Japanese submarine crews. Article describes possible breaches of the Geneva Code, use of stool pigeons, interrogation procedures and bugging of cells.

_____. "Hitler's Afrika Korps in New England." Yankee (June 1976) 82-89, 116.

Over a dozen camps in New England housed about 13,000 German EPW — principally Ft. Devens, Camp Edwards, and Camp Houlton (Maine). Ft. Kearney, RI, became a school for reeducation after the war ended in Europe.

_____. "Hitler's Wehrmacht in Virginia, 1943-1946." Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 85 (1977) 259-273.

A study of the more than 17,000 German EPW in 27 camps in Virginia. Because the most troublesome Nazis were usually sent to camps in other states, Virginia camps were generally free of friction, and EPW were an invaluable source of labor. Also discusses escapes by EPW — some successful.

_____. "Italian POWs in America: War Is Not Always Hell." Prologue 8,3 (Fall 1976) 141-151.

When Italy switched from Axis to Ally in 1943, the status of Italian PWs in the US also changed. Their labor was still needed and the US was not willing to release a large number of former enemy soldiers while the war was still going on. The Italian Service Units were created, but serious difficulties on both sides developed. Contacts with the Italian American community helped to ease the time for the former PWs, but also led to some escapes.

_____. "Nazi Troopers in South Carolina, 1944-1946." South Carolina Historical Magazine 81 (1980) 306-315.

About 8000 German EPW were interned in 2 base camps (Croft and Ft. Jackson) and about 20 branch camps in South Carolina. Their labor was very important. At repatriation many PWs (162) remained in federal prisons for crimes committed on US soil. One escapee was captured only in 1959 and was deported for "illegal entry"! Many former PWs returned to the US with legal visas to live.

Moulton, William G. "Our Profession in Reverse: Teaching English to German Prisoners of War." Modern Language Journal 32 (1948) 421-430.

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The author was part of the Provost Marshal General's reeducation program for PWs. In addition to learning English, PWs learned something of democratic values.

Myers, James. "Prisoners of War at Camp Barkeley." West Texas Historical Association Year Book, 61 (1985) 134-140.

Camp Barkeley, near Abilene, Texas, housed 626 German PWs during 1944-46. 14 PWs managed to escape for a short time.

Neff, Robert W. "Impressions about a Dialogue." Brethren Life and Thought 26 (1981) 119-121.

Reflections on a meeting of former German EPW in WW II.

O'Brien, Patrick G.; Isern, Thomas D.; and Lumley, R. Daniel. "Stalag Sunflower: German Prisoners of War in Kansas." Kansas History 7, 3 (1984) 182-198.

Article emphasizes the relationships between German PWs held in Kansas between 1943 and 1945 and their guards. Conditions were good, escape attempts were almost unheard of, and friendships formed between the guards and PWs, many of which continue today. Occasional tension resulted due to intimidation of many PWs by a small Nazi core. PWs were actively involved in work as farm laborers.

Page, Don. "Tommy Stone and Psychological Warfare in World War Two: Transforming a POW Liability into an Asset." Journal of Canadian Studies 16, 3&4 (Fall/Winter 1981) 110-120.

Britain began sending Canada large numbers of EPW in 1942. Stone promoted Canada for making special contributions to psychological warfare and PW reeducation.

Paschal, Allen P. "The Enemy in Colorado: German Prisoners of War, 1943-1946." Colorado Magazine 56 (1979) 119-142.

Italian and German EPW were interned in 3 base camps (Colorado Springs, Trinidad, and Greeley) and 45 branch camps. Article discusses various aspects of their internment.

Peak, Helen. "Some Observations on the Characteristics and Distribution of German Nazis." Psychological Monographs 59 (1947) 1-44.

Author looks to the German working classes as the principal hope of a democratic Germany. These classes contained the most anti-Nazis, but may be hurt most in the post-war economy.

_____. "Some Psychological Problems in the Re-education of Germany." Journal of Social Issues 2, 3 (August 1946) 26-38

Author outlines aspects of a positive program of reeducation in post-war Germany.

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Pluth, Edward J. "Prisoner of War Employment in Minnesota during World War II." Minnesota History 44 (1975) 290-303.

EPW were employed in Minnesota agriculture, logging, and factory operations during 1943-45 and made a considerable economic contribution to the state.

"Postwar Policies Regarding Foreign Workers and Prisoners of War." Monthly Labor Review 61 (November, 1945) 910-911.

"Priorities in Allocation of Services of Prisoners of War." Monthly Labor Review 58 (June 1944) 1189.

Pritchett, Merrill R., and Shea, William L. "The Afrika Korps in Arkansas, 1943-1946." Arkansas Historical Quarterly 37 (1978) 3-22.

About 23,000 German EPW were quartered in 3 Arkansas base camps (Chaffee, Robinson, and Dermott) and 30 branch camps. Article discusses facilities, treatment of EPW, spare time activities such as sports, music, drama and education, escape attempts, and especially EPW's value as agricultural laborers.

_____. "Axis Prisoner-of-War Camps in Arkansas." Journal of the West 18 (April 1979) 30-34.

A brief survey of the 23,000 German and Italian PWs interned in 4 large base camps (Chaffee, Robinson, Monticello, and Dermott) and about 30 branch/work camps.

_____. "The Enemy in Mississippi (1943-1946)." Journal of Mississippi History 41 (1979) 351-371.

Over 20,000 German and Italian EPW were interned in Mississippi in 1943-46 in 4 base camps and 15 branch camps. 31 German generals were interned at Clinton, MS.

_____. "The Wehrmacht in Louisiana." Louisiana History 23,1 (1982) 5-19.

This article surveys the more than 20,000 Axis EPW interned in 4 Louisiana base camps and 35 branch camps.

Radford, R. A. "The Economic Organization of a POW Camp." Economica 11 (November 1945) 189-201.

British PWs developed their own cigarette economy - study of PW economic life.

Richter, Anton H., ed., transl. "A German P.O.W. at Camp Grant: The Reminiscences of Heinz Richter." Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society 76 (1983) 61-70.

Heinz Richter was captured in May 1943 and was interned at Camp Grant near Rockford, Illinois. Camp conditions were very good. He was sent to Boston in January 1946 to study American civics before returning to Germany. He and his family immigrated to Canada in 1954 and to Chicago in 1958.

Subject: Enemy Prisoners of War: Bibliography

Rundell, Walter, Jr. "Paying the POW in World War II." Military Affairs 22 (1958) 121-134.

A survey of various approaches to paying PWs in WW II. The US War Department even established a savings program for EPW which could be withdrawn upon repatriation.

Schott, Matthew J. "Camp Ruston POWs: Notes and Documents, 1984." North Louisiana Historical Association Journal 15, 2-3 (1984) 78-85.

Camp Ruston was one of five major areas in Louisiana confining WW II PWs, and contained nearly every European nationality. Article presents interviews with several former PWs.

Schulze, Luther M. "The Chaplain in the Prisoner of War Camp." The Army and Navy Chaplain 15, 1 (Jul-Aug 1944) 19-20.

Chaplain Schulze summarizes the work of an EPW Camp chaplain in WW II.

Segal, Julius; Hunter, Edna J.; and Segal, Zelda. "Universal Consequences of Captivity: Stress Reactions among Divergent Populations of Prisoners of War and their Families." International Social Science Journal 28 (1976) 595-609.

The impact on health and behavior of captivity is relatively constant across nations and cultures.

Shea, William L., ed. "A German Prisoner of War in the South: The Memoir of Edwin Pelz." Arkansas Historical Quarterly 44 (1985) 42-55.

Article introduces and reprints a first-person account in English by former German PW Edwin Pelz, who was captured at Normandy and interned in a PW camp near Memphis, TN. Pelz gives a positive report of camp conditions, American attitudes towards PWs, and describes his work.

Shea, William L. See under Pritchett, Merrill R.

"Some Thoughts on Prisoners of War in Iowa, 1943 to 1946." Palimpsest 65, 2 (Mar.-Apr. 1984) 68-80.

German PWs in Iowa worked as industrial and agricultural laborers during WW II. Base camps were established at Algona and Clarinda, with over 30 branch camps in Iowa and nearby states. Politicians charged that the PWs were being pampered, because of good living conditions in the camps. Italians worked in two service units at the Rock Island Arsenal and Japanese PWs were interned in Clarinda.

Spencer, Ralph. "Prisoners of War in Cheyenne County, 1943-1946." Nebraska History 63 (1982) 438-448.

About 12,000 German and Italian EPW were interned in 20 camps in Nebraska.

Subject: Enemy Prisoners of War: Bibliography

Spidle, Jake W., Jr. "Axis Invasion of the American West: POWs in New Mexico, 1942-1946." New Mexico Historical Review 49, 2 (1974) 93-122.

Study of EPW in the Roswell NM camp.

_____. "Axis Prisoners of War in the United States, 1942-1946: A Bibliographical Essay." Military Affairs 39, 2 (1975) 61-66.

Excellent introduction to the subject of EPW in the US in WW II. Interacts with the material written on EPW in the US up to 1974. Includes a listing of major PW camps by state.

Stroh, D. A. "Guarding Prisoners of War in Germany." Military Review 26, 6 (September 1946).

MG Stroh was former CG of the 106th Infantry Division.

_____. "Technique and Procedure Adopted by the 106th Division in Guarding Prisoners of War." Military Review 26, 7 (October 1946) 21-26.

MG Stroh discusses specific aspects of guarding EPW: Division staff organization, screening and segregation, supply, medical service, engineer activities, transportation, and communication.

Stuart, Graham H. "War Prisoners and Internees in the United States." American Foreign Service Journal 21 (October 1944) 531, 568+.

Swankey, Ben. "Reflections of a Communist: Canadian Internment Camps." Alberta History 30, 2 (1982) 11-21.

A detailed discussion of PW camp routines and life. This Communist leader and other Communists shared a camp with Germans and Italians.

Tissing, Robert Warren. "Stalag-Texas, 1943-1945: The Detention and Use of Prisoners of War in Texas During World War II." Military History of Texas and the Southwest 13 (1976) 23-36.

Describes the detention and work use of German EPW in Texas, 1943-45.

Tollefson, Martin. "Enemy Prisoners of War." Iowa Law Review 32, 1 (Nov. 1946) 51-57.

A thorough contemporary description of the US administration of EPW in WW II. According to the author, 435,788 EPW were interned in the US in WW II: 378,898 Germans, 51,455 Italians, and 5,435 Japanese. In the summer of 1945, EPW were interned in 155 base camps and 511 branch camps in 45 states - 666 total [only North Dakota, Nevada, and Vermont of the 48 states had no PW camps].

Tureen, L. L., and Palmer, J. O. "Some Group Differences in Personal Values between American Soldiers and German Prisoners of War." Journal of Social Psychology 42 (1955) 305-313.

Subject: Enemy Prisoners of War: Bibliography

Walker, Chip. "German Creative Activities in Camp Aliceville, 1943-1946." Alabama Review 38 (1985) 19-37.

Camp Aliceville, Alabama, housed up to 6,000 German PWs during WW II. Article describes their spare time activities: performed plays and classical music, landscaped the camp, wrote a newspaper, painted and sculpted.

Walker, Richard P. "The Swastika and the Lone Star: Nazi Activity in Texas POW Camps." Military History of the Southwest 19 (1989) 39-70.

A power struggle between Nazi sympathizers and anti-Nazis developed in PW camps in Texas during WW II. The Nazi sympathizers gained the upper hand in nearly every situation through violence, intimidation, indoctrination and occasional support from PW camp commanders who felt that the Nazi sympathizers enforced order within the camps.

Walzer, Michael. "Prisoners of War: Does the Fight Continue after the Battle?" American Political Science Review 63 (1969) 777-786.

Focuses on American attempts to modify EPW attitudes.

Warner, Richard S. "Barbed Wire and Nazilagers: PW Camps in Oklahoma." Chronicles of Oklahoma 64 (1986) 36-67.

By the end of WW II, Oklahoma housed over 22,000 Italian and German PWs in 3 alien internment camps, 7 base camps and at least 29 branch camps. Article describes the general life of the PWs. There were 80 escapes, but all escapees were soon apprehended. Hard-core Nazis were interned at Alva. 75 PWs are still buried in the state. Camp Gruber, near Braggs, is one of the few sites left where there are enough remains to visualize how a PW camp might have looked.

Wilson, Paul E. "Three C's: The Code, the Convention, the Conflict." Marine Corps Gazette 54, 4 (1970) 37-41.

A brief survey of PW treatment throughout the world since 1864.

Wilson, Terry Paul. "The Afrika Korps in Oklahoma: Fort Reno's Prisoner of War Compound." Chronicles of Oklahoma 52 (1974) 360-369.

Fort Reno was 1 of 8 EPW sites in Oklahoma. EPW worked in agriculture and industry. Some "die-hard" Nazis had to be isolated. US EPW policy, even with its problems, was successful.

Woodman, Lyman L. "Japanese Threat and Alaska German POWs." Journal of the Council on America's Military Past 13, 3 (1985) 18-26.

700 German PWs were transported from Colorado to Alaska while they were awaiting repatriation arrangements after the German surrender in June 1945. The purpose was to dismantle an obsolete barge terminal in the north Pacific built during the Japanese threat to Allied shipping in 1942-43.

Yackulic, George A. "Prisoners of War in Canada." Canadian Business 17, 11 (Nov. 1944) 48-51, 124, 127.

Description of Canada's internment of thousands of German EPW in WW II.

Zigler, M. R. "The Cooperation of the World's YMCA and the Brethren Service Committee in the Prisoner of War Program During World War II." Brethren Life and Thought 26 (1981) 84-86.

A brief discussion of the contributions of the YMCA and the Church of the Brethren to PWs in WW II.

IV. Unpublished Material

Baptiste, Joseph Cardoza. "The Enemy Among Us: World War II Prisoners of War." Dissertation, Texas Christian University, 1976. Pp. 279.

For summary, see Dissertation Abstracts International 37,6 (1976) 3845-A. University Microfilms no. 7626971. Author traces the treatment of EPW throughout history. Lack of planning hampered US efforts to intern and use EPW in WW II. Includes interviews with former German PWs.

Berg, David B. "Enemy Prisoners of War -- Decision Criteria for Evacuation and Use." Washington, D.C.: Industrial College of the Armed Forces, May 1987. Pp. 28.

Report. AD-B116 349L. Report no. NCU-ICAF-87/S7. This paper provides an overview of US policy on evacuation, treatment and use of EPW from Revolutionary War to the present. Paper criticizes current policy of dismantling most of the EPW force structure and evacuating EPW to the US, because only force structure factors were considered. Paper recommends that better criteria (such as political factors) also be considered, but it neither supports nor refutes the current policy.

Borek, Theodore B. "Legal Services during War." Carlisle Barracks, PA: Army War College, March 1987.

Study project. AD-A180 224. This study project describes legal services during World War II and Urgent Fury, gives guidance on planning for legal services during future conflicts, and makes suggestions to improve the Army's readiness to transition from peace to war. Included among topics discussed are prisoner of war problems.

Clark, Harry Humbert, Jr. "The Laws of War, Prisoner of War Policy, and United States Practices." Dissertation, The Catholic University of America, 1988. Pp. 289.

For summary, see Dissertation Abstracts International 49,3 (Sept. 1988) 613-A. University Microfilms no. DA8805636. Prisoner of war policy has been linked to the conduct of war. Dissertation examines the impact of "command responsibility," "superior orders," and clarifies provisions of various conferences, conventions, and literature concerning PW issues.

"Collection and Documentation of Material Relating to the Prisoner of War Internment Program in Korea, 1950-1953." Camp Gordon, GA: Military Police Board, 1953. 2 volumes (325 pp. and 319 pp.).

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AD-817 710L (vol. 1, chapters 1-6); and AD-817 711L (vol. 2, chapters 7-10 and appendices 1-25). "The general purpose of this study is to collect and document material relating to the prisoner-of-war (POW) internment program in Korea. It is particularly designed to record in a permanent, accessible, and concise form the experiences gained and the many lessons learned in the operation of POW camps in Korea; to provide reference and background material for students and instructors; and, to the extent applicable, to provide a basis and guidance for the development and implementation of future internment programs."

Cook, Mary L.; McConnell, Robert; Brandenburg, Anna F.; and Phillips, Dina. "Enemy Prisoner of War (EPW) / Civilian Internee (CI) Rate Study." Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN: Army Soldier Support Center, October 1985. Pp. 41.

Final report. AD-A162 413. "The purpose of this paper is to document work by the US Army Soldier Support Center (SSC) which was performed in response to the following taskings: (a) Establish EPW/CI rates for NATO forces in a defensive posture. (b) Establish EPW factors for the rear battle. FM 101-10-1, 'Staff Officers Field Manual Organization, Technical, and Logistical Data' July 1976, provides tables and guidelines for predicting the number of EPWs and CIs in a future conflict. The German forces on the Eastern Front experienced an average EPW capture rate of .00035 prisoners per combat soldier per day during the period Oct 42 through May 44. The historical data produced a composite EPW rate resulting from a mix of combat intensities experienced during the twenty month sample period over a 3,000 kilometer front. For use in FASTALS (Force Analysis Simulation of Theater Administrative and Logistics Support), CAA (Concepts Analysis Agency's) requested that this factor be distributed across four levels of combat intensities: i.e., intense, moderate, reduced, and reserve, which have specialized definitions for use in the model."

"Enemy Prisoner of War and Civilian Internee Rates for Northeast Asia and Southwest Asia." Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN: Army Soldier Support Center, April 1986. Pp. 24.

Final report. AD-A169 873. This paper documents work by the SSC performed to review and redefine EPW/CI rates considering NATO forces in a defensive posture. Results include: (1) A composite rate for EPWs (includes rear battle captures); (2) an audit trail of historical rates given in FM 101-10-1; and (3) estimated number of CIs.

Corbett, Edward C. "Interned for the Duration: Axis Prisoners of War in Oklahoma, 1942-1946." Master's Thesis, Oklahoma City University, 1967.

Some of his statements have been questioned by later scholars.

Doyle, Frederick Joseph. "German Prisoners of War in the Soughwestern United States during World War II: An Oral History." Dissertation, University of Denver, 1978. Pp. 210.

For a summary, see Dissertation Abstracts International 39, 11 (1979) 6912-6913-A. University Microfilms no. 7910661. This oral history examines the

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experiences of nine former German EPW interned in the US in WW II. The daily lives of the EPW are reconstructed through the interviews. The EPW returned to the US to live after repatriation. Their oral history is compared to that of several Americans.

Doyle, William A., Jr. "Interrogation of Prisoners of War in the Airland Battle." Fort Leavenworth, KS: Army Command and General Staff College, June 1987.

Masters thesis. AD-A184 722. This study investigates Interrogation of Prisoner of War (IPW) operations by analyzing selected elements of US Army and German Army IPW experiences from World War II, and by comparing these historical practices to current US Army AirLand Battle Doctrine.

"Enemy Prisoners of War." Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1944.

"German Prisoner of War Camp Newspapers, 1943-1946." United States, Library of Congress, 56 volumes. (Microfilm, 15 reels.)

106 different PW newspapers are represented. They provide valuable insights into camp life as well as PW attitudes about America, German, democracy, Nazism, and other matters. See Arndt's index, under "Books."

Glidden, William B. "Casualties of Caution: Alien Enemies in America, 1917-1919." Thesis. Urbana, IL: University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1970. Pp. 428.

Goodwin, James E. "Repatriation of Prisoners of War - Forcible and Non-Forcible." Carlisle Barracks, PA: Army War College, January 1960. Pp. 35.

Student thesis. AD-A951 928. Report no. AWC-60-2-51-U.

"The Handling of Prisoners of War During the Korean War." Military History Office, United States Army, Pacific, 1960. Pp. 145.

Prepared by the Military History Office, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3. Microfilm by Library of Congress Photoduplication Service.

Haun, Agatha Dillard. "Commentary on Ooka Shohei's Prisoner of War Memoirs (Furyoki)." Ph.D. Dissertation, Stanford University, 1984.

For summary see Dissertation Abstracts International 45, 2 (August 1984) 523-A. University microfilms no. DA8408297. The author introduces Shohei's memoirs of his experiences in a US PW camp in the Philippines in WW II.

Hutchins, Charles W., Jr.; Estey, Melvyn A., Jr. "The Relationship between Locus of Control and Resistance in a Simulated Prisoner of War Compound." San Diego, CA: Naval Health Research Center, May 1978. Pp. 25.

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Interim report. AD-A058 122. This research effort examined the relationship between an individual's perceived Locus of Control (LOC) and his resistance and risk taking behavior in a simulated PW compound. The Collins modification of Rotter's I-E scale was used to measure perceived LOC. Internals were able to resist the demands of interrogators to a greater extent than externals and internals attempted more escapes than externals.

Kim, Sun Ho. "Koje-Do in Complication: An Analysis of the Social and Political Organization of Korean Prisoners of War in UNC POW Camps, 1950-1951." Staff memo. Alexandria, VA: George Washington University, Human Resources Research Office, May 1955. Pp. 63.

Confidential report. AD-C003 548. "Events leading to Communist domination of many compounds containing Korean PWs are described by a war crimes investigator in the U. N. Command (UNC) prisoner-of-war camps in Korea. Deficiencies leading up to the situation in which the UNC found itself negotiating with Communist prisoners as equals are discussed" [Author].

Lawlor, Robert J. "Employment of Prisoners of War." Fort Leavenworth, KS: Army Command and General Staff College, May 1947.

Student paper. AD-B954 654L. This paper determines efficient methods of organizing and supervising EPW for employment within the COMMZ.

"Logistical Support to Prisoners of War, July 1951 - July 1953." Military History Section, Eighth U. S. Army. Korea: Army Forces in the Far East, 1955 (?).

Available in microfilm.

Meyers, Samuel M. "The Political Behavior of Korean and Chinese Prisoners of War in the Korean Conflict: A Historical Analysis." Washington, D.C.: George Washington University, Human Resources Research Office, 1958. Pp. 167.

Moss, Milton; Shivar, Richard S.; Moser, John O.; Voynitch, Alexander, Jr.; Ehrlich, Eugene A. "US Preparedness for Future Enemy Prisoner of War / Detainee Operations." Washington, D.C.: Office of the Chief of Engineers (Army), Engineer Studies Group, January 1977. Pp. 138.

Final report. AD-B018 173L. "This study examines the current US enemy prisoner of war (EPW) / Detainee Program and the US EPW experience during the Vietnam conflict (1961-1973). Conclusions were reached after analysis of doctrinal training, policies, procedures, and actual field practices. They provide the basis for recommending changes to existing policies and improvements to field management practices. The goal is to achieve better compliance with the obligations of the Geneva Conventions" [Author].

Mowery, E.; Hutchins, C.; and Rowland, B. "The Historical Management of POWs: A Synopsis of the 1968 US Army Provost Marshal General's Study Entitled 'A Review of United States Policy on Treatment of

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Prisoners of War." San Diego, CA: Naval Health Research Center, November 1975. Pp. 64.

AD-B072 041L. A synopsis of the three-volume document produced by the POW Study Group of the Office of the Provost Marshal General. It gives a thorough historical review of the status of PWs throughout our nation's history.

Pluth, Edward. "The Administration and Operation of German Prisoner of War Camps in the United States during World War II." Dissertation, Ball State University, 1970. Pp. 474.

For a summary, see Dissertation Abstracts International 31, 5 (1970) 2318-2319-A. University Microfilms no. 70-22,325. A complete study of EPW in the US in WW II. Referred to often by later writers. Dissertation examines and evaluates the development of PW administration in the US. Lack of planning and experience resulted in many problems early in the US EPW experience. Strong Nazi influence in the camps was slowly segregated and minimized. Failure to communicate effectively with the public led to many misunderstandings and to Congressional investigations which eventually exonerated the War Department and supported the EPW policies. While the War Department may be criticized for some personnel and policy matters, the overall program is commended.

"Prisoner of War Operations in a Theater of Operations during the Period 1965-1970." Fort Gordon, GA: US Army Combat Developments Command, 1964. Pp. 91.

Provost Marshal General's Office, Prisoner of War Operations Division. "Prisoner of War Operations." Unpublished monograph, historical manuscript file, Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army, Washington, D. C., 1945. 4 vols. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress Photoduplication Service, 1974. Microfilm, 2 reels.
The Provost Marshal General's Office's own history of EPW operations in WW II.

Records of the Provost Marshal General's Office, Prisoner of War Division, 1941-1946. Record Group 389. Washington, D.C.: Modern Military Branch, National Archives.

These boxes contain at least 360 linear feet of papers dealing with the records of PWs in WW II. This does not include the records of other special staffs and their involvement with EPW (ex. Chief of Chaplains papers re EPW are found in RG247, Boxes 289-290). Decimal file 383.6 dealt with Prisoners of War. Records are also found in the Diplomatic Branch of the National Archives. Also of interest in the National Archives are camp inspection reports by the International Red Cross, the Legation of Switzerland, and the US State Department. A one-reel microfilm compilation entitled "Weekly and Semi-Monthly Reports on Prisoners of War, June 1942 -- 30 June 1946" contains opening and closing dates for all the base and branch PW installations in the US, in addition to population statistics.

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- Rees, Warren K.; Sanders, Rabun C., Jr.; and Price, James E. "Host Nation Support: Reliance on NATO Host Nations for Traditional Military Police Missions." Carlisle Barracks, PA: Army War College, May 1978. Pp. 111. Secret report. AD-C016 006. "As a special issue, the study examines the applicability of host nation support for US enemy prisoner of war operations, including lessons from previous historical experiences and the implications of future EPW operations on US national interest."
- Rosas, Allan. "The Legal Status of Prisoners of War: A Study in International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts." Dissertation. Helsinki: Suomalainen Tiedeakatemia, 1976. Pp. 523.
- Schopf, V. G. "Prisoners of War: A Commander's Dilemma. New Initiatives and Approaches?" Newport, RI: Naval War College, March 1986. Pp. 26.
AD-B102 606. Paper gives a historical overview of the military commander's dilemma when dealing with the EPW issue, which centers in the inability of the UN to enforce the provisions of the Geneva Conventions.
- Smith, Janice Lee. "Alfred Andersch's Experiences as a Prisoner of War in America: The Impact on His Work." Dissertation, University of California, Irvine, 1988. Pp. 160.
For a summary, see Dissertation Abstracts International 50,1 (July 1989) 153-A. University Microfilms no. DA 8907799. An EPW success story! Alfred Andersch was a PW in the US from August 1944 to December 1945. He eventually worked on the national POW newspaper, Der Ruf, and participated in the War Department's secret "Reeducation Program" for German PWs. This dissertation shows that Andersch's American influences greatly impacted his work and the German literary tradition.
- Speakman, Cumins E. "Re-Education of German Prisoners of War in the United States During World War II." Master's Thesis, University of Virginia, 1948.
- Speed, Richard Berry. "The Diplomacy of Captivity: Europe, the United States, and Prisoners of War, 1914-1919." Dissertation, University of California, Santa Barbara, 1987. Pp. 503.
For a summary, see Dissertation Abstracts International 49, 7 (1989) 1925-A. University Microfilms no. DA8812164. Prior to the Russian Revolution, the US, UK, France, Germany, and Russia, all attempted to live up to their obligations under the 1907 Hague Convention. The Russian Revolution signalled a sharp break with the liberal tradition of captivity, and the pressures of "total war" drove the other belligerent powers to violate the norms of this tradition.
- Strickland, J. M. "Prisoners of War in the Amphibious Assault." Newport, RI: Naval War College, June 1985. Pp. 27.

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Final report. AD-B102 664. Paper evaluates Marine Corps doctrine and organization for handling EPW.

Sweetland, Anders. "Rallying Potential among the North Vietnamese Armed Forces." Santa Monica, CA: Rand Corporation, December 1970. Pp. 52. AD-A032 197. Report no. RM-6375-1-ARPA. By interviewing North Vietnamese Armed Forces (NVA) personnel who defected (rallied) during the Chieu Hoi Open Arms offer, this study seeks to determine characteristics that distinguish NVA defectors from their fellows.

Turner, Robert C.; Christensen, Neal R.; Hankee, William B.; Irani, Robert G.; King, Alwyn H. "Protocols I and II -- International Humanitarian Law Applicable to Armed Conflict." Carlisle Barracks, PA: Army War College Strategic Studies, March 1979. Pp. 92. Final report. AD-B035 827L. "The study reviews the text of Protocols I and II to the 1949 Geneva Conventions to determine the possible impact of the Protocols on US Army training methods and conduct of combat operations" [Author].

Walker, Richard Paul. "Prisoners of War in Texas during World War II." Dissertation, North Texas State University, 1980. Pp. 420. For a summary, see Dissertation Abstracts International 41, 4 (1980) 1739-A. University Microfilms no. 8021924. Discusses all aspects of EPW life and US policies regarding EPW in Texas in WW II.

Wall, Forrest Burnette, Jr. "German Prisoner of War Camps in Virginia during World War Two." Dissertation, Carnegie-Mellon University, 1987. Pp. 258. Dissertation Abstracts International 49, 5 (Nov. 1988), p. 1256-A. University Microfilms No. DA8813726. This dissertation uses German PW camps in Virginia as a case study for American treatment of PWs in WW II. Includes discussion of international law, previous experiences with PWs, PW daily life, and possible motivation of German PWs based upon Maslow's hierarchy of needs. "The dissertation concludes ... that the United States was able to achieve its basic national objectives while complying with the dictates of the Geneva Convention. American adherence to the Geneva Convention resulted in favorable treatment of German prisoners which may have influenced their values. Thus humane treatment of prisoners of war was not found to be inconsistent with a nation's self-interest."

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